

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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COTTON MILL AGENTS TO MEET STRIKERS IN GRADE SYSTEM TALK

If Employers in Seven Plants Now Running Refuse Demands, General Walkout Will Be Ordered

CROWD DISORDERLY

First Arrests Are Made When Crowd Tries to Prevent Operatives From Going to Work at Butler Plant

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Mill agents and a committee of the striking textile workers will meet today to discuss the grading system, abolition of which is demanded by the strikers.

The Industrial Workers of the World are doing their best to close the seven mills now running. Th. spinners, though indorsing the strike, have declined to join it.

In the picketing early today at the seven mills now running, the first arrests of the strike were made. About 1000 strikers gathered about the entrance to the Butler mill and tried to prevent operatives going to work. Three men and a woman were arrested.

Superintendent Fernley of the mill, while trying to clear the sidewalks, was roughly handled by the crowd.

At 1 P. M. meetings today the demands drawn up by the committee will be voted on. These include an increase of 5 per cent in pay for all operatives getting \$8 a week or less, time and a half for overtime work and abolishment of the grading system. They also demand that the manufacturers provide cold water in the mills during the summer.

TWO REBELLIONS MAY BE PROBED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON—Investigation to determine whether American corporations or individuals were involved in fomenting the Mexican and Cuban revolutions was approved by the Senate foreign relations committee today.

The inquiry was advised by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who told the Senate that it was possible that big mining and sugar interests were behind the uprisings to get concessions if the rebels triumphed. The investigation must be ordered by the Senate to become operative.

FEDERALS TAKE TOWN IS REPORT

MEXICO CITY—An official bulletin announces that General Blanquet has taken the town of El Oro in Durango, which had been held by a big rebel force.

The defeat of a band of 500 Zapatistas in the state of Guerrero also has been announced. Sixty rebels were slain.

PRESIDENT MAKES APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON—The President today nominated Luther Conant, Jr., of New York to be commissioner of corporations and Sherman Page Allen of Vermont to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION TO TRY NORTHEAST PASSAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Under the command of Lieutenant Shroder-Stranz an expedition to the Arctic will start in June, 1913, for the express purpose of making the Northeast passage. The expedition will return by way of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Among the honorary presidents of the committee are Princess Theresa of Bavaria, the Duke of Altenburg, Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Urach and a number of personages in political and scientific circles. Experts in the various branches of scientific research will accompany the expedition, which will be provided with scientific equipment by the Berlin Museum.

A Rhode Island firm says:

"This system of free employment advertising is certainly a forward movement of a practical kind, and THE MONITOR is to be complimented on the stand it has taken."

The Monitor's "Employment" columns are at your service

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....25c

CRUIER IN PURITAN GARB AWAKENS DIGHTON TO 200TH ANNIVERSARY



Carnegie library building at Dighton where literary exercises connected with anniversary celebration of town are being held

DIGHTON, Mass.—Proclamation of today as a holiday by a crier who rode through the streets dressed as a Puritan, opened the celebration marking the two hundredth anniversary of the town. Guests from Boston and other cities came early and were formally received at the public library.

Thousands of guests are in town and the homes and business places are handsomely decorated. Governor Foss is present representing the state. The program opened with a rousing reception at 4:25 a. m. The morning saw a splendid trades procession with over 100 floats and wagons in line, the Taunton Corps C. C. A., the Grand Army, boy scouts, etc. This was followed by a large automobile parade.

A luncheon was given in Memorial hall for the guests. Concerts were followed by public exercises. Athletic features are being held in the afternoon. In the evening a concert will be given by a band and a male quartet, assisted by Prof. Donato Lauria, violinist, Miss Marion Nichols, singer, and Fritz W. Mayer, accompanist.

The town was founded in 1712 when it was set apart from Taunton. One of the features of the celebration is an exhibition of the schooner Polly at the wharf at the foot of Main street, South Village. Built in 1805, the Polly was a privateer in the war of 1812, when she captured 13 prizes.

On request of the general committee in charge of the bicentennial celebration, Howard C. Briggs has written a booklet on Dighton's early history, copies of which are being distributed as souvenirs.

Charles S. Chase, chairman of the general committee; Clarence C. Andrews, secretary; Joseph K. Milliken, treasurer, and W. Y. Eddy, chairman of the reception committee, are assisted by nearly a dozen sub-committees that include many of the town's best-known men and women, among them E. Ellsworth Lincoln and George M. Chase.

HOUSE ABANDONS TRUST INQUIRIES

WASHINGTON—Trust investigating program announced by the House judiciary committee, has practically been abandoned, members of the committee finding themselves too much occupied with other work, including the Archibald case, and investigation of the conduct of Judge Hanford in Seattle.

INCREASE OF \$420,470 SHOWN IN POST RECEIPTS

Postmaster Mansfield has compiled figures showing the receipts of the general postoffice and the stations and branches which comprise the Boston postal district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

The total receipts of the district amount to \$7,064,256.10, an increase over the previous year of \$420,470.63. The total receipts of the general postoffice amounted to \$3,509,501.79, and the receipts at the 68 stations and branches to \$3,554,754.31.

Special request envelopes to the amount of \$822,715.91 were sold, an increase over the previous year of \$34,006.42. Letters and parcels registered at the main office numbered 503,174, an increase of 7.74 per cent. Letters and parcels registered at stations and branches reached 728,673, which was an increase of 4.15 per cent. Letters and parcels registered in the district were 1,231,847, an increase of 5.59 per cent.

Other facts are: Letters and parcels delivered at the main office numbered 585,120, an increase of 5.27 per cent; letters and parcels delivered at stations and branches, 599,390, increase 1.40 per cent; letters and parcels delivered in district, 1,184,510, increase 3.30 per cent; domestic money orders issued, 852,101, increase of 33.637; amount of such orders, \$7,305,900.20, increase \$463,119.39; international money orders, 139,212, decrease 7.50; amount of such orders, \$2,307,070.95, decrease \$211,063.31; domestic money orders paid, 2,257,302, increase 67,650; amount of such orders, \$137,726, 177.50, increase \$432,506.72; international orders paid, 20,525, increase 3034; amount of such orders, \$296,361.80, increase \$20,246.93; total number of money order transactions, \$3,260,140, increase \$117,091; total amount involved in transactions, \$23,896,619.54, increase \$703,909.93.

Following is a statement showing the stamp receipts and money order and registry transactions for the fiscal year:

Charles P. Taft, the President's brother, \$50,000; William N. Cromwell, \$25,000; Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, \$25,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$20,000; William Smith Cochrane, \$15,000, and Frank A. Munsey, Whitelaw Reid and M. C. D. Borden each \$10,000.

"We received few large contributions during the campaign," said Mr. Hitchcock, "and I think there were not more than 25 or 30 as high as \$5000. At the beginning of the campaign we accepted these liberal contributions."

The postmaster-general surprised the committee by declaring in answer to a question by Senator Clapp that complete records of the campaign were at its disposal. These books, he said, gave the name of every contributor in the 1908 campaign and the amount given. There were further records he said accounting for every dollar of expenditures. These will be delivered to the committee.

"Were any contributions made by corporations?" asked Senator Paynter.

"There were none," Mr. Hitchcock answered. "Congress passed a law in 1907 prohibiting the acceptance of contributions from corporations."

Wooden stairways connecting the temporary Elevated station at Dover street with the street level are nearly completed. They will be ready for use in about two weeks. The old island station will be dismantled when the temporary station is put in commission to make room for the new station to be erected in its place. The temporary station extends from Grafton street to Acton street.

Ticket offices, turnstiles and minor equipment are now being completed on the twin platforms of the temporary station. It is hoped by the road to have the new station ready for use by early winter.

The new station is to be built at a cost of \$250,000. It will also be of the twin platform style. The new platforms will be wider and accommodate eight-car trains.

Separate entrances and exits will be constructed at each corner of Washington and Dover streets, making it possible to enter and leave either side of the station without crossing the street. A gallery level with ticket and transfer offices and a waiting room will be hung beneath the tracks and platforms.

PRISONER ESCAPES

C. H. Denison, a naval prisoner on his way from Montreal, Canada, to Portsmouth naval prison, with four other naval prisoners, escaped the police guards at the North station today when boarding a train. In an attempt to bring him down the guards fired several shots, but he disappeared in the Boston & Maine yards. The police were notified.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS MEMBERS OF SEVERAL STATE COMMISSIONS

E. L. Curtiss to Civil Service, Butler Ames Head of Merrimac Waterway and S. H. Hudson of Boston License

SOME CONFIRMED

William S. McNary to Be Chairman of Connecticut Waterway Board, Also Harbor and Land

Governor Foss sent to the executive council today the name of Elmer L. Curtiss of Hingham for reappointment as civil service commissioner. The nomination was confirmed by the council immediately on suspension of the rules.

Samuel H. Hudson of Boston, member of the Boston licensing board, or excise board as it is sometimes called, was named as chairman of that board. Mr. Hudson had sent in his resignation to the Governor as a member of the board, but it is understood has agreed to serve out his term and to act as chairman meantime.

Josiah S. Dean of Boston was appointed to fill the present vacancy on the licensing board. He succeeds Ezra Baker of Boston.

Mr. Dean is a special justice in South Boston municipal court and is of the firm of Dean & Cushman, 18 Tremont street. He was educated at the public schools and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and studied law at Boston University, at Harvard and under his father. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

He was a member of the Boston common council in 1891 and 1892 and of the board of aldermen in 1897. He has been an associate justice of the municipal court since 1893 and a public administrator for Suffolk county since 1895.

In speaking of Mr. Dean today Mayor Fitzgerald said that the Governor had been fortunate in his selection and that he considered him a very good choice as he had a wide experience around the city and in the courts.

Congressman Butler Ames of Lowell was named by the Governor to be chairman of the Merrimac Valley waterway board, which is to investigate the question of dredging the Merrimac river as far as Lowell. The other two nominations sent to the council for membership of this board are Andrew B. Sutherland of Lawrence and Charles C. Paine of Hyannis.

William S. McNary of South Boston was nominated for chairman of the Connecticut Valley waterway board.

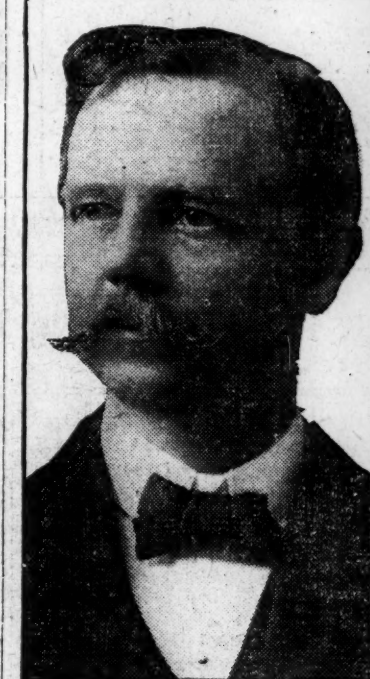
Last week Governor Foss nominated Mr. McNary for a place on the harbor and land commission. This appointment was confirmed by the council today. The other two nominees for the Connecticut valley waterway board are Charles P. Chase of Springfield and James J. O'Donnell of Holyoke.

Walter P. Bowers of Clinton was nominated to be a member of the board of registration in medicine.

William E. Hatch of New Bedford was named a trustee of the New Bedford textile school.

Other nominations are: A. Elliot Paine, Brockton, medical examiner, Plymouth county; A. Chalkley Collins, Great Barrington, Mt. Everett reserve commissioner; John J. Flynn, Pittsfield, associate medical examiner, Berkshire county; William P. Stutson, Cummington, associate medical examiner, Hampshire county; C. A. Deland, Warren, associate medical examiner, Worcester county; J. R. Woodward, Oxford, associate medical examiner, Worcester county; Edgar D. Hill, Plymouth, medical examiner, Plymouth county; Everett M. Bowzer, Brookline, associate medical examiner, Norfolk county; Elwyn G. Preston, Woburn, trustee Massachusetts Homeopathic hospital; Thomas F. Conlin, Pittsfield, clerk district court, center Berkshire; William J. Clarke, Milford, medical examiner, Worcester county; William R. Critcherson, Boston, special district police officer; Mrs. Nellie E. Talbot, Brookline, trustee state infirmary and state farm.

Hingham Man Renamed and Confirmed as Civil Service Commissioner



(Photo by Chickering)
ELMER L. CURTISS

MAYOR WILL APPROVE SALARY NEEDED FOR BEST SCHOOL HEAD

Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools at Cincinnati, visited Mayor Fitzgerald today accompanied by David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee, and impressed the mayor with his extensive knowledge of the problem of dealing with boys and girls who leave school before completing the elementary and higher grades.

For half an hour the mayor questioned him on this subject and expressed his pleasure to learn that Mr. Dyer had been instrumental in introducing an amendment to the state law of Ohio making provision for compulsory education of eight hours each week for children who left school too early.

The mayor said that although he had

(Continued on page five, column four)

CAMBRIDGE BOYS GET TECH SCHOLARSHIPS

Five scholarships, awarded to Cambridge youths by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to an agreement made with the city in return for concessions in the matter of the new site on the Charles river basin, were announced today in a letter from the institute to Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge.

The recipients are Joseph A. Ball, 2 St. Paul street, second year Tech; C. C. Maier, 74 Oxford street, third year Tech; F. D. Murdoch, 203 Massachusetts avenue, third year Tech; Samuel Levine, 2300 Allston street, first year Tech; George W. Jusler, 1709 Cambridge street, first year Tech.

These are full scholarships of \$250 each.

BRIEF IMPEACHMENT TRIAL IS PREDICTION

WASHINGTON—Predicting that the impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archibald of the commerce court, will not take longer than two weeks, Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee said today that he will insist upon immediate trial when the House impeachment managers appear on Friday before the Senate.

"We have the case fresh in our minds and have weeded out the witnesses," said Judge Clayton. "There is no reason why the trial should require more than two weeks, using only part of the Senate's time. We will insist that the trial proceed at once."

SULZER BILL PASSED; NEW SECRETARY TO BE ADDED TO CABINET

House Does Not Even Call Roll, but Is Unanimous for Measure Favored by New York Representative

MUCH WORK IS DONE

Labor Leaders Active for Establishment of Separate Department to Deal With Affairs of This Nature

WASHINGTON—Without a dissenting vote the Sulzer bill creating a new department of labor was passed today by the House. Mr. Sulzer got an ovation afterward when he was called to take Speaker Clark's chair to preside over the House. The measure which would add a new secretary to the President's cabinet was passed without a roll-call.

President Gompers and other labor leaders have worked vigorously to secure enactment of the bill as a recognition and important benefit to the working man. The bill provides to transfer the bureau of labor of the department of commerce and labor to the new executive departments and authorizes sweeping discretion for the new labor secretary to offer federal intervention in labor disputes.

SOMERVILLE MEN OPPOSED TO CARS FOR FREIGHT USE

The railroad commissioners gave a hearing today on an appeal of the Boston Elevated Company from a decision of the aldermen of Somerville in refusing the company right to act as a common carrier of baggage and freight in that city.

The company was represented by A. A. Ballantyne who explained that a location in Somerville is needed to establish a through trolley freight line between Boston and points to the north.

Mayor Burns of Somerville opposed the petition, contending that his city would obtain no benefit, while freight cars would seriously interfere with street traffic and with operation of passenger cars.

Hoace C. Carter, president of the Winter Hill Improvement Association, and J. F. Elkins took practically the same position.

COMPANY DEFENDS CAPTURED STORES

BINGHAM, Mass.—Company B of the first corps cadets commanded by Capt. Joshua Atwood successfully defended the stores it had theoretically captured at the golf club grounds in a sham battle today against companies A, C, D, under Capt. Charles Perkins as the attacking force.

NO COMPROMISE SAYS MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—No compromise with Mr. Roosevelt over the presidential electors in any state was President Taft's ultimatum today to Senator Gamble and Representative Burke of South Dakota, who came with a delegation from that state to confer on their political status.

TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

A Constantinople message to the Boston Financial News says that the Turkish cabinet resigned today in consequence of the revolt in the army against the methods of the committee of union and progress.

WESTERN UNION REDUCES RATES

PITTSBURGH—Announcement is made by the Western Union Telegraph Company of a reduction of 3 per cent in rates from Pittsburgh to various points. The reduced rates affect 29 offices in Maryland, 65 in New York, 225 in Ohio, 70 in Virginia, 111 in West Virginia and 100 in Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK—At the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city it was stated today that the reduction was due to the establishment of the 30-cent intermediate zone minimum rate to apply over the entire country.

TEMPORARY "L" STATION AT DOVER STREET



Showing wooden stairways on Washington street which will soon be done, permitting opening of structure for use while new one is being built

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

"TALKING POLITICS"

Now when they meet—the farmer men—
At the cross-roads country store,
They talk and talk and talk, and then
They talk and talk some more.
Is it about the corn and grass,
Their sheep or pigs or chicks
They are holding forth? Ah, no; alas!
They are "talking politics."

In every part of the busy town,
Where men do congregate,
There are arms a-waving up and down;
They are saying things of late.
And in the views which they express
Are words like "cliques" and "tricks,"
So, some of them, it is safe to guess,
Are "talking politics."

And so 'twill go, from sea to sea,
Likewise from sun to sun;
Each man is pretty sure that he
Knows how things should be run.
In office, factory and store,
Wherever voters "mix"
They'll save this grand old land once more
By talking "politics."

"When a woman will she will; and
there's an end on't." It remains to be
seen whether or not the Boston girl who
has gone abroad to swim the English
Channel will add her name to the list of
those of men who have not done so.
It is getting to be quite a lengthy
column.

PUBLIC NEED

Since now we've many a "less-less" thing,
These times we'd greatly like
To have some kindly genius bring
To view the strikeless strike.

About now the superabundance of
young ladies at the summer resorts re-
alize that a summering place, like a
battleship, should be well "manned."

If the Boston girl who is now on her
way to London for the purpose of swim-
ming the English channel is successful
in her undertaking she will have to be
classed with athletes of the first water.

TIP TO KINGS

Our Shakespeare says: "Uneasy lies
The head that wears a crown."
But he'll take it off, if the wearer's wise,
Before he lays him down.

About this season of the year even the
most exalted; if housewives are likely
to be concerned in some sort of "put up"
job, such as canning, preserving and the
like.

If the bottom of the gulf of Mexico
is really rising in certain sections as
has been reported the United States
may some day annex Cuba without the
help of Congress.

HER FATHER'S CONSENT

Though she says she will, the lover, still,
In his purpose cannot stop,
For when he has "popped the question,"
then
He must likewise question "Pop."

They are brave politicians who seem
about to launch the purpose of showing
the nation how a third party can be first.

If, at the November election, enough
voters write an "X" after Can-
didate Taft's name he will not have to
write an "ex" in front of his present
official title after March 4 next.

HARDWARE MEN AT NANTASKET

About 200 members of the New Eng-
land Hardware Dealers Association and
their families left Rowe's wharf today for
their annual outing at Nantasket. A
baseball game will be played at Surfside.
The women of the party will take an
automobile trip along Jerusalem road to
the Lawson estate. A fireworks display
in the evening will be the closing feature.

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
D. F. KEITH'S—Vaudville.
MAJESTIC—Nance O'Neil.

NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
GALLERY—"Oscar 66."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vaudville."
KEITH'S—Vaudville.
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid for."
PROCTOR'S—Vaudville.

CHICAGO
GRAND—"Oscar 66."
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.

THE BETTER WAY

Instead of using swords and guns
And calling folks hard names,
Why don't the nations settle things
Through grand Olympic games?
Instead of flying, then, "to arms"
their troubles to increase,
They'd then employ both arms and legs,
And ever dwell in peace.

Why not award the victor's crown
To them who shall outrun,
Outswim, outthrow; and thus forego
The awful sword and gun?
By winning into better ways
The ones who now outshoot,
The world would dwell in peace and have
A lot of fun, to boot.

No doubt the flying machine is being
bettered all the while, but it will require
some striking and considerable improve-
ment in its present form of construction
to make airship stock go up appreciably.

MID-SUMMER

Ere long will golden summer nod
And with her golden smile,
She'll gaily strew her goldenrod
For many a golden mile.

Although the opening day is still a
long way off, some of the colleges are
already showing an interest in securing
as students young men who seem likely
to add luster to those branches of the
curriculum appertaining chiefly to the
legs and arms. Everybody welcome.
Athletes preferred.

Faultfinders should be told that even
"dog days" weather is made no better
by "growling" about it.

When he sees his next-door neighbor
starting off on a two weeks' outing,
the returning vacationer is likely to regret
that he is a "has been."

GROWING

Just now the football would appear
About as big as a rabbit's ear;
But when November's here, that's when
'Twill look as big as a haystack then.

The difference between President
Grant and one of our present-day, well
known public men is said to be that the
former listened to everybody and talked
to no one, while the latter talks to
everybody and listens to no one.

If Cuba should decide to give up, to a
considerable extent, the production of
sugar, and grow sea island cotton in-
stead, she would be turning her means of
income inside out, so to speak.

THE WAY OF KINDNESS

Let us give to each man
More than half of the road,
And lift more, when we can,
Than our share of the load.

It may be that when the Panama canal
is open for business the section of the
globe down around Cape Horn will be-
come as lonesome as "the store that
doesn't advertise."

The "not impossible he who is to be"
the running mate of the head of the
"third party" ticket should be told of
his fate as early as possible so that he
can begin his preliminary practise. The
pace promises to be pretty swift for a
"green" goer to travel.

DR. PARKIN URGING SCHOLARSHIP PLAN

NEW YORK—At a luncheon of the
American Women's Society in London
Dr. George Parkin, organizing repre-
sentative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust,
said he had approached J. Pierpont Mor-
gan, Andrew Carnegie and other wealthy
Americans with a plan for duplicating
the Rhodes scholarship idea in such a
way that English students could be
sent to American universities.
Dr. Parkin said: "Such a plan would
notify all other nations that 'Hands
Across the Seas' means something, says
a message to the New York Herald from
London.

HERR BUENZ FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK—A Hamburg message to
the New York Herald says that Herr
Carl Buenz, formerly German consul gen-
eral at New York, afterward German
minister to Mexico and later German
representative on the board of adminis-
tration of the Turkish public debt, has
been appointed representative in New
York of the Hamburg-American Steam-
ship Company.

ASA GRAY PRIMARY SCHOOL DOOR



MAYOR A BUYER AT SHEPARD SALE IN SWAMPSCOTT

Furnishings in the Swampscott home
of John Shepard of the Shepard, Norwell
Company of Boston were sold at auction
on Tuesday, and Mayor Fitzgerald was
one of the principal buyers. The arti-
cles sold, valued at about \$15,000, went
for a little more than half their esti-
mated worth.

Mayor Fitzgerald secured about \$2000
worth of furnishings, his chief purchase
being a painting by James Hart, "The
Cattle at the Stream." This painting
was valued at \$1200, but went to the
mayor for \$500. He also bought some
oak furniture.

Some beautiful Japanese tapestries,
valued at \$4000, went for \$495. A
French clock, valued at \$850, sold for
\$150, and some Khoreasm rugs, worth
\$1800, were got for \$300.

A bronze Hercules was purchased by
a New York man for \$600.
Mrs. A. W. Preston, the wife of the
president of the United Fruit Company
and a Swampscott neighbor of Mr. Shep-
ard, and Mrs. B. B. Currier, confined
their bids to bric-a-brac.

Many books were sold, some in sets
and some in individual volumes, bring-
ing from 15 cents to \$50 per book.

SAGINAW TO GET COALING STATION

DETROIT, Mich.—Following the re-
cent order of the court and the authori-
zation of the receiver, contracts have
been awarded for the new coaling station
at Saginaw for the Pere Marquette rail-
way. The cost will be approximately
\$35,000.

The plant is to be of reinforced con-
crete and will have 500 tons capacity.
The coal buckets are to be of one and
a half ton capacity with an elevating
capacity of 75 tons an hour. It will be
equipped to operate with electricity or
steam.

GUNSENHEIMER TEAM GETS CUP

Moses Gunsenheimer's bowling team
won the cup offered by Alfred P. Lee,
president of the Boston Fruit & Produce
Exchange, at the exchange's annual out-
ing held at the Point of Pines Tuesday.
The baseball game was won by the team
composed of beef men, captained by
W. J. Hathaway. Archie Freeman, avi-
ator, attempted his exhibition, but
dropped 50 feet in his biplane to the
mud flats about half a mile north of
the Point. The machine was damaged
but Mr. Freeman was uninjured.

GOVERNMENT TO INTERCEDE

WASHINGTON—In response to an
appeal from Senator William J. Stone,
Secretary Knox of the state department,
on Tuesday afternoon set the machinery
of the state department in motion in
behalf of Courtlandt B. Van Sicker, a
St. Louisan awaiting trial on a murder
charge in Truxillo, Honduras.

MALDEN ALDERMEN PERMIT ERECTION OF NEW GAS PLANT

Malden is to have a new gas plant,
the building to cost \$250,000. The struc-
ture will be 125 feet high and will store
2,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The permit
to erect the gasometer at Pearl street,
near Charles, was given to the Malden &
Melrose Gas Light Company by the Mal-
den aldermen last evening, by a vote of
four to three, despite a vigorous protest
from citizens of ward 3, who are assessed
for over \$8,350,000.

The board of aldermen called for car
service on the Edgeworth-Wellingford
line, where it was said cars had been
taken off. The sum of \$40,000 was ap-
propriated for the construction of new
parks and playgrounds. An order was
passed appropriating \$10,000 for sewer
construction.

The board went into executive session
on the question of alleged discrimination
by the police against the Elevated strik-
ing carmen in favor of the present em-
ployees. A request to allow Thomas F.
Shine, president of the street car union,
Malden, to attend, was met with a re-
ply from Mayor Farrell that no one
would be allowed to attend who could
not tell the truth. Mr. Shine took ex-
ception to the statement.

Protests against granting a franchise
to the Elevated to transport freight
through the city of Everett were heard
yesterday before the railroad commis-
sioners.
"The only reason that I can see for
the Elevated petition is corporate greed,"
said Mayor Chambers. "There is no
genuine demand for this franchise among
the citizens of Everett. Our local ex-
pressmen, citizens of Everett who have
invested money there, give us all the
express service that we need."

SHOE MACHINERY HEARING SET

Suit by Charles A. Strout, trustee of
the Goddard Sons Metal Fastening Com-
pany, against the United Shoe Machinery
Company charging the latter with viola-
tion of the Sherman anti-trust law to
the injury of the metal fastening con-
cern, has been assigned by Judge Colt
in the United States district court on
Sept. 12 for a hearing on the defendant's
demurrer.

FIRE ON OLIVER STREET

About \$2000 loss was caused by fire
on the top floor of the four-story brick
building at 26 Oliver street, occupied by
the Union Engraving Company, early
today. Slight damage was done by
water to the M. T. Davidson Company,
dealers in condensers and evaporators,
who occupy the floor below.

MR. CADIGAN NOW COMMISSIONER

William G. Cadigan of 6 Nottingham
street, Dorchester, who was appointed a
member of the Boston board of sinking
fund commissioners, has received the in-
dorsement of the civil service commis-
sion, and will take up his new duties at
once.

RECRUITING STATION TO MOVE

United States recruiting station, which
for the last 10 years has been on Han-
over street, has taken a lease of the
third and fourth floors of the Huyler
building, 146 Tremont street, opposite
the Boston Common.

MANUEL ANDREW GETS CLERKSHIP

Henry J. Cunningham, the new com-
missioner of public safety of Cambridge,
announces his appointment of former
Representative Manuel Andrew as his
clerk, at \$900 a year.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Unitarian Sunday school of North
Easton, Mass., occupying special equip-
ment, passed through Boston today over
the New Haven road to Nantasket Beach
and return.

The Rock Island railway private car
"Rockmarge," occupied by Vice-President
Eugene S. Moore and party, was at-
tached to the Boston & Albany road's
Chicago special from South station at
11:30 o'clock this morning, en route
from Manchester, Mass., to Chicago.

The motive power department of the
New Haven road has received from the
Readville shops 10 standard engines,
which have been converted into double-
enders, with flat top tanks for the en-
gineer's observations.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of build-
ings for the Boston Terminal Company,
has a large force of men changing the
employees' elevator opposite track 16 into
a freight elevator six by nine feet.

Frank Palmer, chief train director in
pneumatic tower A for the Boston &
Maine road, has received six months'
leave of absence from Train Master Fred
C. Choate for the purpose of making an
extensive western trip.

The motive power department of the
Boston & Albany road expects to receive
four Mallet type compound freight en-
gines as its share of power distribution
from the New York Central lines within
a short time.

The Boston & Albany road provided
extra service for company H, naval
brigade, of Springfield, returning home
from tour duty.

SAN DIEGO-SPOKANE RAILROAD PROJECTED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—There is a strong
prospect that the Southern Pacific will
run not only into San Diego but that
this city will become the southern ter-
minus of a Southern Pacific line, more
than 1000 miles long, extending from San
Diego to the eastern part of the state of
Washington, and passing through parts
of California, Nevada and Idaho on the
way, says the Union. From Mojave east
and north the final surveys have been
completed and the question of an exten-
sion south from Mojave to San Diego
will be settled after Judge Lovett has
gone over the reports of the surveyors
with President Sproule.

Crossing the Mojave desert in an east-
erly direction to Keeler, Inyo county, a
distance of 126 miles, the road will take
a northerly course through Owens valley

NEW STATION FOR BRAINTREE; GRADE CROSSINGS TO GO

DEDHAM, Mass.—The report of the
special commissioners, John L. Bates of
Boston, Winfield S. Slocum of Newton
and Arthur H. Williams of Malden, on
the grade crossings at School, Elm, River
and Union streets Braintree, has been
filed with the clerk of courts of Norfolk
county.

The commission provides for the work
to be under the charge of the New Haven
road and that apportionment of the cost
shall be to the New Haven 65 per cent,
the town of Braintree 10 per cent, and
Massachusetts 25 per cent.

The plan also provides for the aboli-
tion of the present passenger station and
erection of a new one.

NEW BRIDGE TO BE BUILT OVER CANAL

CULEBRA, C. Z.—In order that the
canal channel may be completed at the
point where it is crossed by the Panama
railroad, north of Pedro Miguel station,
a new bridge is to be erected about 850
feet south of the present bridge, and the
latter moved. This involves the con-
struction of 2000 feet of new track.

Connecting with the present line at
the Paraiso block tower, it will follow a
letter "S" curve crossing the canal on a
700-foot trestle and join the main line
at the block tower just west of the chan-
nel. The middle of the new trestle will
be about 1950 feet north of the outer end
of the upper approach wall of Pedro Mi-
guel lock. The channel at the site of the
new bridge is being completed to full
depth and width, so that the trestle may
remain until the completion of the canal.

TROPICAL Serges and Worsted

Lightweight Two-Piece Hot
Weather Suits for Men and
Youths, suitable for outing
or vacation wear, at special
price reductions. Included
in this sale are suits in blue
and gray serge, wool cash-
mere and tropical worsteds, skele-
ton and one quarter lined.
Formerly priced at \$18, \$20,
\$25 and \$30. Marked to

\$12 \$15 \$18 \$20

Special attention is called to
our Two-Piece Suits in \$20
Fancy Mohair, at.....

3-Piece Suits Marked Down

Formerly \$25, \$28, \$30, \$35, \$40
Reduced to

\$20 \$22 \$25 \$30 \$35

These Suits represent choice
products from our own
workshops on the premises.

MACULLAR PARKER
COMPANY 400 Washington Street

and will connect with the broad-gauge
Southern Pacific line, the Nevada and
California, at Mina, Cal.

From Mojave to Mina the road is al-
ready laid, but it will have to be stand-
ardized to meet the plans of the pro-
jectors of the greater line.

From Keeler to Mina is a distance of
nearly 200 miles, and from Mina to
Hazen, which is the northern limit of
present construction for the Southern
Pacific in Nevada, is about 150 miles
more, making a total of about 476 miles
from Mojave.

From Hazen north the road will
run through territory never before en-
tered by a railroad. It will cross the
Idaho line and, running westward from
that state, enter Washington, finding
its terminus in Spokane. All the way
from Hazen north, it will tap rich min-
ing ground and fertile agricultural lands.
From Keeler north, it will follow the
eastern slope of the Sierras, leaving that
range in the vicinity of Mina.

How soon it will be built depends
upon what is done by the executive
committee of the Harriman lines. The
Oregon-Washington and the Union Pa-
cific will have to share with the South-
ern Pacific a proportion of the cost, but
the greater part of the expense will fall
upon the Southern Pacific.



For Mothers Who Want to Quit Darning

WE MAKE 25c seamless
hosiery in all weights
for men, women and
children, guaranteed to
wear without holes for
four months. Instead of
guaranteeing "six pairs for six
months for \$1.50" we guarantee
"four pairs four months for \$1,"
giving you our guarantee on a four
pair purchase. If the hosiery does
not wear all over you get fine new
hosiery free. But you'll not need
to return Buster Brown's "DARN-
LESS" Guaranteed Hosiery be-
cause—
Less than one-half of one per
cent—less than one pair out of 200
—is returned. And these replaced
the day received, postage prepaid.

BUSTER BROWN'S DARNLESS GUARANTEED HOISERY

costs 25c more to make than any
other 25c hosiery we know.
And it's the only 25c silk lisle
guaranteed hosiery made for wo-
men. Heavily reinforced at high-
spliced heel, French (non-tearable)
garter top, knee, sole and toe with
2-, 3- and 4-ply pure linen thread
woven as strong as a napkin. But
the body—where wear is slight—
is made in any weight you want.

For Men, Women and Children Gauge and Heavy Weights—Out Sizes for Women—All Colors

Adults' hosiery in gauge or heavy
weights—children's in smooth or
ribbed styles. Fast dyed colors in
black, bleached, tan, heliotrope,
navy or pink.

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If your dealer doesn't handle Buster's,
send \$1, with size, style, color and weight
and you'll receive your hosiery promptly.
Money back, of course, if not pleased.
Catalogue sent on request.

Buster Brown's New Book

Thirty-six pages illustrated in colors, pic-
turing Buster's escapades—amusing and
interesting—appreciated by children.
Send four cents to cover mailing.
Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill
888 Sherman Avenue,
Chattanooga, Tenn.



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sition to you
If there's no Buster Brown
dealer in your town.

"DELICIOUS."

bread made with Franklin Entire
Wheat Flour and Raisins. Recipe mailed
upon request.
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Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Longwood Tennis

A. S. DABNEY BEATS F. C. INMAN IN FAST MATCH AT LONGWOOD

Craig Biddle Forces G. P. Gardner, Jr., to Four Hard Sets in Another Fourth-Round Contest

CLOTHIER WINS

The feature match of the morning in the annual lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club was that between A. S. Dabney, the former Harvard star, and F. C. Inman, the New York expert, in the fourth round of singles. It took five sets to return the winner and although the playing in the last set was not up to the standard set early in the match, the entire contest well deserved the large gallery that watched the two experts struggle for the bracket in the fifth round.

Inman started out in fine form and won the first two sets. Both were hard-fought. The third set went rather easily to Dabney. The fourth was won by Dabney after the hardest kind of a battle. In the fifth set, Inman let up on his playing with the evident intention of saving himself for the doubles in the afternoon, and Dabney took it easily. The match contained an unusual number of deuce games. Dabney's placing was a feature.

J. D. E. Jones, the Providence star, had a rather easy time with L. H. Martin of Boston winning in straight sets, and allowing his opponent but eight games in the three sets.

W. J. Clothier had no difficulty at all in defeating E. E. Perry of New York. The ex-champion allowed his opponent but three games in the entire match, all three coming in the last set.

Craig Biddle of Philadelphia gave the former Harvard star, G. P. Gardner, Jr., a hard match. It took the latter four sets before he secured his place in the fifth round and two of the sets went to deuce. It was a well-played match on the part of both contestants.

The doubles match of the morning was that between B. C. Wright and K. H. Behr, and F. H. Harris and J. G. Nelson in the second round. While the score would indicate a runaway match for Wright and Behr, it was not so easy as it appears as many of the points went to the winners only after long rallies.

There was a good-sized gallery on hand to watch the play despite the fact that there were four single matches being played at the same time. The games by points:

FIRST SET
Wright-Behr 4 4 3 4 6 4 7-32-6
Harris-Nelson 2 0 5 1 4 0 6-17-1
Nets Out Places S.A. D.F.

SECOND SET
Wright-Behr 4 4 4 1 4 4 4-25-6
Harris-Nelson 1 2 1 4 1 2 0-11-1
Nets Out Places S.A. D.F.

THIRD SET
Wright-Behr 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-24-6
Harris-Nelson 2 0 2 1 1 0 6-0-0
Nets Out Places S.A. D.F.

FOURTH SET
Wright-Behr 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-25-6
Harris-Nelson 1 2 1 4 1 2 0-11-1
Nets Out Places S.A. D.F.

SINGLES-FOURTH ROUND
J. D. E. Jones, Providence, defeated L. H. Martin, Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.
W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated E. E. Perry, New York, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3.

G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5.
A. S. Dabney, Boston, defeated F. C. Inman, New York, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 8-6, 6-1.
W. M. Hall, New York, defeated J. O. Ames, Boston, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.

All third round matches for the Longwood challenge bowl and all in the first round for the eastern doubles championship were completed Tuesday. All the favorites came through safely except F. C. Sulloway who lost to Fred Inman of New York. In no case was a favorite

OLYMPIC ROWING RACES STARTED AT STOCKHOLM

Course Is Laid Through the Middle of the City—America Is Not Represented—Seventeen Nations Compete

(By the United Press)
STOCKHOLM—The Olympic rowing competitions began today. Seventeen nations are represented. The course is about a mile and a quarter long right through the middle of Stockholm. At one side of it is the Strandvagen, the city's principal society promenade, whence thousands are watching the contests.

In the eights Australia, Canada, France, Italy and Norway have a crew each entered and Germany, England, Hungary and Sweden two apiece. Belgium, Bohemia, Canada, Finland, England and Holland have a crew each entered in the competitions for four-oared outriggers, and Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Norway and Sweden two each. The Britishers are dissatisfied at having to have coxswains in the boats entered in this test, but Sweden insisted on it and had their way because the rules entitle them to it. The contests for in-rigger fours are attracting little attention except among the Norwegians, who have a crew entered and the French, Swedes and Danes who have two each.

The challenge cup for the eights, which is not a cup at all, but a statuette of Pallas Athene, presented by Count Brunetta d'Ussaux, is held at present by the Leander club of England, the winners at the last games. Leander is again competing.

It was a delegation of Americans much smaller than arrived here nearly a month ago who sailed today on the Finland for New York. The missing ones decided either to spend a little more time in Sweden or visit various other places. A number will compete in coming European athletic events. The Finland will touch at Dover on its way to America.

The palace was the scene of a state banquet Tuesday night, which proved a fitting ending to the track and field carnival. King Gustave entertained 400 guests in the grand hall. The King and Queen and the crown prince and crown princess were seated at the head of the ball, the guests occupying two long tables below. The four hundred included members of the Olympic committees of the various nations, the foreign diplomats, the members of the Swedish cabinet and all the visiting officers.

The total score for swimming and diving as officially announced are as follows: Germany, 22; Sweden, 17; Australia, 14; Great Britain, 12; United States, 9; Canada, 6; Austria, 1.

called upon to play more than three sets, and indications were that they did not extend themselves, but rather held back for the more difficult matches that are to come.

All of the fond hopes that were held out for Hugh Tallant of New York were dashed to the turf when Gustave Touchard came through with a brilliant finish and won handsily, 7-5, 6-2, 6-0. Fred Harris, the Dartmouth star, was easy for W. Niles, who was not forced to exert himself from the moment they took the court till all was over. Karl Behr was another who had an easy time of it with D. F. Niles of Boston.

Fred Inman played with Edgar Larned in the doubles and had an easy time of it in disposing of H. J. Holt and H. I. Foster of Boston. Other favorites in the doubles who came through were William Clothier and G. P. Gardner, Jr., Karl Behr and Beals C. Wright, Harold Hackett and Lyle Mahan and N. W. Niles and Arthur S. Dabney. The real fight of Tuesday afternoon, played on an obscure court and viewed by only a handful of spectators, was between the Boston pair, Seaver and Putnam, and Bags and Voshell of New York, who, it is said, have won 16 cups in and about the metropolis this year. A battle lasting over two hours and taking five hard-fought sets resulted in a victory for the local men by a score of 6-2, 3-6, 2-6, 6-1, 9-7.

BOSTON AGAIN WINS FROM DETROIT IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington Easily Defeats Chicago, Johnson Pitching for the Winners—Philadelphia Beats Cleveland

ST. LOUIS WINS TWO

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P. C.	P. C.
Boston	37	28	.569	.512
Washington	31	33	.485	.438
Philadelphia	27	37	.423	.388
Chicago	24	38	.385	.332
Cleveland	22	40	.354	.300
Detroit	20	42	.326	.271
St. Louis	18	44	.292	.239
New York	15	47	.243	.190

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 7, Detroit 2.
Washington 7, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
St. Louis 3, New York 1.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston, 2 games.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

The Boston Americans made it four out of five from Detroit Tuesday, taking the final game of the series 7 to 2. Washington kept on winning by defeating Chicago easily 7 to 2. Philadelphia won from Cleveland 5 to 2, while St. Louis forced New York into last place by winning two games from the latter, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1.

BOSTON DEFEATS DETROIT
Boston took the last game of the series with Detroit by a score of 7 to 2, making it all but one game from the victors. Collins was in fine form, making it his fifth straight victory. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-7
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2
Batteries: Collins and Carrigan; Moran and Stange. Umpires: Dineen and Sheridan.

WASHINGTON EASILY WINS
WASHINGTON—Chicago used four pitchers but Washington won handsily, 7 to 2. Johnson's pitching and batting featured the game, striking out 10 batters and making one of the longest hits on record for a home run, the ball going over Collins' head to the extreme center field fence. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.E.
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-7
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2
Batteries: Johnson and Alsmith; Benz, Lange, Peters, Bell and Kuhn. Umpires: O'Doughlin and Egan.

PHILADELPHIA BEAT CLEVELAND
PHILADELPHIA—Cleveland lost Tuesday's game here by 5 to 2, through the ineffectiveness of Gregg, who succeeded Steen in the seventh inning. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-5
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2
Batteries: Houck and Thomas; Steen, Gregg and Livingston. Umpires: Westerfelt and Evans.

ST. LOUIS BEATS NEW YORK TWICE
NEW YORK—St. Louis took a double-header from New York 5 to 1 and 3 to 1. The double defeat sent the New Yorks back to last place. George Davis, the Highlanders' Williams College recruit, made his major league debut in the second game and made an impressive showing. Two of the runs scored on him in the third were due to an error at the plate by Sweeney. Scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-5
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1
Batteries: Baumgartner, Kritchell and Stephens; Warhop and Sweeney. Umpires, Connolly and Hart.

SECOND GAME
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1
Batteries: Hamilton and Stephens; Davis and Sweeney. Umpires, Hart and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Rochester	50	34	.595
Baltimore	45	35	.563
Toronto	44	38	.537
Jersey City	41	41	.518
Newark	41	40	.506
Providence	38	43	.468
Buffalo	34	44	.438
Montreal	32	51	.386

RESULTS TUESDAY
Newark 6, Baltimore 4.
Toronto 4, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 3, Rochester 2.

GAMES TODAY
Newark at Providence.
Jersey City at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Kansas City 3, Louisville 1.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 1.
Minneapolis 6, Toledo 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Oakland 2, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Mobile 6, Atlanta 4.
New Orleans 4, Chattanooga 1.
Montgomery-Nashville, postponed.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Albany 5, Scranton 0.
Binghamton 3, Utica 1.
Elmira 3, Syracuse 0.
Troy 3, Whitehall 2.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Harrisburg 5, Atlantic City 0.
Wilmington 7, Johnstown 1.
Wilmington 7, Johnstown 1.
Allentown 3, York 1.
Allentown 3, York 1.
Trenton 6, Reading 5.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE
Waterbury 5, New Haven 4.
Bridgeport 5, Springfield 4.
Hartford 3, Hartford 3.

Pepperell Spring Water
"BEST IN THE WORLD"
11 Central St., Phone 3738 W. Main, Boston

Young Chicago Golfer Who Turned in Best Card in Western Tournament



WARREN K. WOOD
Homewood Country Club

W. K. WOOD TURNS IN LOWEST CARD

DENVER, Col.—Match play started today in the annual championship tournament of the Western Golf Association on the links of the Denver Country Club. W. K. Wood of the Homewood Golf Club, Chicago, easily led the field of 98 starters in the 18-hole qualifying round Tuesday.

Wood's score was 69, his closest competitors being J. Neville of the Claremont Club, San Francisco; Charles E. Evans, Jr., Edgewater, Chicago; and Lawrence D. Bromfield of Denver, each of whom made the 18 holes in 73.

OUTLOOK CALLED GOOD FOR RIVER REGATTA IN WEST

Many of the Colleges in That Neighborhood Now Have Stretches of Water on Which to Practise

CHICAGO—"Though the agitation for a western regatta has been under way for several years, this year holds out more hope than ever before; in fact, it seems as though the realization cannot be more than a few years away at the most," writes Harlow Bradley, in the Wisconsin Athletic Bulletin.

"Near Prairie du Chien, Wis., there is a broad, quiet stretch of the Mississippi river, offering a straight course several miles in length. Along the banks runs a double railroad track over which observation trains holding 4000 people could be run in much the same way as is done at Poughkeepsie. This latter advantage is much more important than it may seem at first glance. Greater crowds would be interested and organized cheering would be a possibility. Taken all in all, the place would be ideal."

"However, the one important detail which has been lacking has been a crew or so to race with Wisconsin, and the new prospect for more western crews is what has added stimulus to the proposition of late. Minnesota and Michigan have both been provided with practise courses by the new government dams, and as interest has been taken by both schools for some time, it would be a matter of only a year or so before they could provide crews."

"Chicago is situated near the lagoons of Jackson park, Iowa has also been given a stretch of water by the completion of a dam and Marquette could easily row on the upper Milwaukee river. Iowa has been taking steps to organize a crew and boat clubs. Milwaukee has been using the river for many years. It seems highly possible that Stanford, Washington and California could be induced to come this far if a regatta were organized."

CRICKET GAME IS DRAWN
PHILADELPHIA—Scoring 320 runs for a loss of only five wickets in the second inning, the Merion Cricket Club eleven succeeded in making a draw of their match with the Rosedale team of Toronto Tuesday. The Canadians had scored 300 runs when they finished their first innings, while the home team had only accumulated 161 for the same period.

THREE TEAMS AFTER SCOTT
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The New York Nationals, St. Louis Nationals and Boston Americans are all after Everett Scott, shortstop of the Youngstown team, Ohio and Pennsylvania League. Manager McGraw wired the club owners asking for a price on Scott.

BASEBALL THURSDAY
At 3:15
Red Sox vs. Chicago
FENWAY PARK
Tickets on sale at Wright & Ditson's, 344 Washington St.

CHICAGO NATIONALS TAKE ANOTHER GAME FROM THE LEADERS

Pittsburgh Wins Close Game From Brooklyn in Extra Inning Contest—Philadelphia Shuts Out Cincinnati

STANDING TO DATE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P. C.	P. C.
New York	38	20	.652	.608
Chicago	35	23	.603	.558
Pittsburgh	31	27	.533	.488
Cincinnati	28	30	.483	.438
Philadelphia	25	33	.431	.386
St. Louis	24	34	.410	.365
Brooklyn	20	40	.333	.288
Boston	22	39	.359	.314

RESULTS TUESDAY
Chicago 3, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

The Chicago National League Club made another gain on the New York Giants Tuesday, winning from the leaders by a score of 3 to 1. This reduces the lead of the latter to nine games. Pittsburgh won a close 10-inning contest from Brooklyn 5 to 4, while Philadelphia shut out Cincinnati 5 to 0. Boston and St. Louis had a day off.

CHICAGO BEATS NEW YORK
CHICAGO—Chicago crept one game closer to New York in the penultimate game by defeating the leaders 3 to 0. The game was a battle in which Lavender pitched to better advantage than Tesreau on an error, an out, two passed balls, a single and a triple, while the third run was made by bunting hits. One of the largest crowds of the season was in attendance. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1
Batteries: Lavender and Archer; Tesreau and Meyers. Umpires: Brennan and Owens.

PITTSBURGH WINS AGAIN
PITTSBURGH—In another extra inning game Pittsburgh defeated Brooklyn Tuesday 5 to 4 in 10 innings. Brooklyn twice tied the score, the first time because of a wild throw to third by Cole, and again by hitting Cole freely. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.E.
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-5
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4
Batteries: Cole, Robinson and Simon; Yliding, Rucker and Miller. Umpires, Rigler and Flinnear.

PHILADELPHIA WINS AGAIN
CINCINNATI, O.—Philadelphia made it four out of five games by winning the final contest of the series with Cincinnati here Tuesday. Alexander was in fine form and allowed only four scattered hits. Suggs, on the other hand, was hit hard and his support was far from perfect. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-5
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
Batteries: Alexander and Doolin; Suggs, Davis and McLennan. Umpires, Eason and Emslie.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Lawrence	40	29	.577
Brookton	39	30	.565
Lynn	38	32	.543
Worcester	30	35	.462
Haverhill	34	40	.457
New Bedford	32	42	.435
Fall River	25	45	.357

RESULTS TUESDAY
Lowell 2, Lawrence 2.
Worcester 4, New Bedford 1.
Haverhill 4, Fall River 2.
Brookton-Lynn, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Fall River at Lawrence.
Worcester at Haverhill.
Lowell at Lynn.
New Bedford at Brookton.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Norfolk 5, Roanoke 2.
Petersburg 2, Newport News 0.
Portsmouth 4, Richmond 1.

HATBANDS AND MEDALS FOR CREW

Medals and hatbands will be awarded by the athletic committee of the Boston Athletic Association in recognition of the showing of the Boston interscholastic eight in the race with Worcester High June 29 on Lake Quinsigamond and in the July 4 regatta on the Charles river, where it captured first honors.

Wesley Coleman of Cambridge Latin, who stroked the eight, will enter Lowell Textile school next fall. He may join the B. A. A. and row under its colors next summer. Ernest Soucy of Boston Latin, another prominent member of the eight, expects to enter Harvard next fall.

THREE TEAMS AFTER SCOTT
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The New York Nationals, St. Louis Nationals and Boston Americans are all after Everett Scott, shortstop of the Youngstown team, Ohio and Pennsylvania League. Manager McGraw wired the club owners asking for a price on Scott.

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FENWAY PARK
Tickets on sale at Wright & Ditson's, 344 Washington St.

M'DERMOTT AND NICHOLS TIED FOR THE CHIEF PRIZE

Turn in Cards of 149 in Open Tournament of Golf Association of Philadelphia, at Noble

NOBLE, Pa.—There were but 28 entries in the tenth annual invitation golf tournament of the Golf Association of Philadelphia held Tuesday at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. Some fine golf was displayed by J. J. McDermott, holder of the title and the national open champion.

In the morning round McDermott was five strokes behind Gil Nichols of Wilmington, but coming in late in the afternoon he tied the score of the Wilmington man with a 72, both players getting 149 for the 36 holes.

McDermott and Nichols will have to play off for first prize and it was arranged to hold the match on the first Saturday after the national open championship to be held at Buffalo. The match will be over 18 holes Aug. 10.

John Campbell of the Old York Road Country Club was third with a round of 152 and James Thompson of the Philadelphia Country Club was fourth with a score of 154. The sensation of the tournament was the playing of Charles Hoffman, a 15-year-old Bala caddy. He was just outside of the winning four with a score of 157. In the morning he had a total of 79 for the 18 holes and in the afternoon he did the round in one stroke less. His best nine holes were the last nine, which he did in 37, equaling the holes scores of McDermott, Campbell and Thompson.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Alexander allowed only four hits.
Boston has won four out of five from Detroit.

Philadelphia made it four out of five at Cincinnati.

Chicago received the Giants with the largest crowd of the season.

Lavender looked easy in the early innings but tightened up later.

Gregg allowed four hits in seven men up and the Athletics defeated Cleveland 5 to 2.

Brooklyn tied the score twice, but Wagner and Miller each knocked a home run and Pittsburgh won again.

The Chicago Americans used four pitchers. Against the four was Johnson who knocked one of the longest hits on record for a home run and struck out 10 men.

Baumgartner held New York to six hits in the first St. Louis-New York game. George Davis, the Williams College pitcher, made his debut and showed much promise.

The Cubs cut down the Giants lead by four games during the present trip. They are predicting further gains while the Giants are busy with Pittsburgh and the Cubs are meeting Philadelphia.

DETROIT BUYS MCGHEE
JACKSON, Miss.—Patrick McGhee, pitcher for the Vicksburg, Miss., team of the Cotton States league, has been sold to the Detroit American League team for \$750, according to announcement made here Tuesday. He is to report at the end of the season.

MCGRAW WANTS PITCHER TYLER
CHICAGO—Manager J. J. McGraw of the New York Giants is anxious to strengthen his pitching staff and has offered to exchange Infielder Groh and Outfielder Devore for Pitcher Tyler of the Boston Nationals.

ELEVEN TEAMS COMPETE
(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—One of the events which excite the greatest interest, if not within, then at any rate without, the international horse show, is the coaching marathon. Eleven teams took part in the competition this year and the route from Bushey park to Olympia via Teddington, Richmond Bridge, East Sheen, Barnes Common and Hammersmith was crowded with spectators. For the second year in succession Judge Moore of America won the gold challenge cup of a value of £100, which now becomes his property.

Visit Stowell's

Jewelry Store While in Boston

We extend to all Travellers and Tourists a Special Invitation to visit our Jewelry Store while in Boston whether they wish to purchase or not.

Stowell's is the oldest Jewelry Firm in New England, having been in business over 90 years. The store is light, cool and airy, and its superb displays of handsome jewelry make an interesting exhibit from which to select gifts to take home.

Our stock is exceptionally varied and includes the finest of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry, Watches, Gold Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Leather Goods, etc., and a very interesting line of Novelties and Art Goods.

Ask to see our line of Watch Bracelets (the latest novelty); also our Armenian, Coral and famous Abalone Pearl Jewelry.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.

24 Winter St., Boston
Jewellers for 90 Years



FIELD THAT MOTOR TRUCK DESIGNERS HAVE NOT TOUCHED

Short Distance Haul With Long Waits Last Stronghold of Horse, but Car May Be Built to Fill This Need

COST WOULD BE LOW

It is generally admitted that the motor truck is at its best on long haul work, in which its speed, as compared with that of horses, appears to the best advantage, and its freedom from the effects of fatigue is of the greatest value, says a writer in The Motor World.

Conversely, the motor truck works under the most unfavorable conditions for economical operation when it makes short hauls and stands idle a large proportion of the time on account of delays due to loading and unloading and the like. The distances being short, there is little or no opportunity to utilize the superior speed of which the machine is capable, not because the machine does not move rapidly when under way, but because the running time is so short as compared with the idle time that the gain is of little value. Nevertheless, the fixed charges on the truck remain unchanged and the wear and tear due to frequent stops and starts is approximately equal to that entailed by long runs—more in some cases and less in others. Consequently it costs almost as much to operate a motor truck under these conditions as on long haul work, the only difference being in fuel and oil consumption.

Horses, on the other hand, are at their best when the trips are short and the idle time aggregates a considerable proportion of the day, for they have plenty of rest and thus are enabled to do their best work while on the road. Horses stand up very well under such work, the wear and tear, so to speak, being quite low; whereas on long haul work they are not only necessarily slow, but must be thoroughly rested before they can work again.

Apparently, then, the horse is at its best on short haul work and the motor truck at its worst, and while there undoubtedly are many motor trucks doing good short distance work, there is an enormous field for a machine that is specially adapted to compete with the horse under conditions that are wholly favorable to the animal. It would seem that this phase of the business has not been given the attention it deserves, and that there is a great field that is practically uncultivated.

As the whole thing resolves itself into a matter of dollars and cents, the solution of the problem clearly is in the designing of a truck that can be operated at a minimum cost. And while it is of course very much easier to propose that such a thing be done than it is to bring about its accomplishment, it may be pointed out that for short haul work no great speed is required and that less speed means less power, with a corresponding reduction in the expense of operation, of upkeep and wear and tear, of tire cost and, in fact, nearly everything except the fixed charges—and even these would undergo some revision, for the first cost of the truck naturally would be less than that of a high powered machine and the depreciation and insurance would be correspondingly lower. There also is the possibility that a short-haul vehicle could be operated by a less expensive man than a long-distance machine.

It is undeniable that there is plenty of work for the motor truck to do in long-distance hauling, and manufacturers as yet have little occasion to invade the last stronghold of the horse; but the fact remains that in order to completely emancipate the horse he must be beaten at his own game, and in order to do this it probably will be necessary for motor truck builders to specialize in machines that, while perhaps unsuited to long distance work, will operate as economically in their own particular field as the high-powered long-distance cars do in theirs.

MORE EXAMINERS ORDERED

WASHINGTON—Because national bank failures have been frequent recently, Comptroller of the Currency Murray will increase the number of national bank examiners in all parts of the country.

Ever Want a Peerless?

This Peerless touring car is being offered at a fraction of its real value. It is in excellent condition mechanically; looks like new. We have it because its former owner bought a larger Alco. Color, Coach Blue body and Carmine chassis, with attractive narrow line striping. Investigate this value today. Demonstration on request.

USED CAR DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO., 567 Boylston St.
Builders of Alco Motor Cars, Alco Motor Trucks and Taxicabs

BATTERY LOCATIONS IN THE ELECTRIC VEHICLE

Obtaining Accessibility of Current Source and Proper Distribution of Weight on Axles—Storage Cell Works Equally Well Whether Divided or Not

Once more the question of battery locations in electric vehicles has come up, this time to be discussed at length by a writer in Motor World. "He tells how the accessibility of the source of the current and correct distribution of weights on axles are obtained and informs us that storage cells stand equally well whether united or divided."

In designing a motor car, he says, whatever may be the type of motor employed for its propulsion, the problem of proper distribution of weight is one that necessarily is handled with extreme care because of the direct influence of weight distribution upon the comfort of the passengers, the tendency of the car to skid on slippery surfaces when the brakes are applied, the amount of wear on the tires, the ease and steadiness of steering gear operation and so on.

In the case of the electric car, however, practically no restrictions are placed upon the engineer in regard to the placing of weights, for the simple reason that the battery, which forms a sufficiently large proportion of the total weight of the car to control the proportionate loads on the axles, can be placed almost anywhere.

Not only is its position with relation to the motor a matter of no consequence so far as propulsive efficiency is concerned, but it is not even necessary to put it all in one place: It can be divided and subdivided, or it can be massed in a unit; gaps can be spanned by wiring which in no wise militates against the operation or the efficiency of the power plant. Moreover, though the weight of the battery is considerable, it is a quiescent weight; there is no internal vibration to be considered in the working out of the design.

Even the position of the motor does not necessarily interfere with the placing of the battery, for it is no more confined to any one place in the general assembly than is the battery, thanks largely to the rapid development that has taken place in shaft drive for battery cars.

It is evident that the builders of electric cars are quite cognizant of the freedom that is allowed them in the location of batteries, for in the vehicles that are now on the market there are examples of many arrangements and divisions of batteries—in fact, it is difficult to conceive of any plan for the disposition of the

source of current that has not been put to use.

This latitude in the placing of the power plant is in no small measure responsible for the wide variation that exists in the forms of electric pleasure vehicles.

But though the designer is but little troubled by restrictions as to where he will put his battery and his motor, there are contributory factors that call for exercise of no little skill and judgment in working out any given location for the battery.

Once the question of relative axle weights has been settled, the proper distribution of the heavy weights must be attacked with the question of accessibility clearly in mind. It is not sufficient that it should be possible to reach the battery; it must be easily reached, for though modern improvements have brought it to a state where constant attention is not required, it sometimes will go wrong.

Neglect is one of the worst enemies of the battery, and a battery that is very easy to reach is far less likely to suffer from lack of attention than one which can be examined only with considerable preliminary difficulty. In the typical commercial electric vehicle the battery is slung in a cradle under the body, which leaves the entire floor space clear for loading purposes. In order to examine the cells, which are grouped in trays, each containing as many cells as can be handled conveniently, it is necessary to remove or lift up the side covers and draw out the trays one by one.

This arrangement answers very well for burden-bearing cars, for it is the routine duty of some one to examine the batteries at certain times, and time is allowed for the purpose; but in a pleasure car there is far more danger of neglect if the cells are not placed within easy reach by the mere lifting of a lid or the opening of a door. Other considerations aside, it is quite foreign to the general character of a vehicle, modern and luxurious in every other way, to have an inaccessible battery. Even the smaller business cars are in some cases brought more nearly to the pleasure car standard in the matter of battery accessibility, though in their case the matter is one of less importance, perhaps, and of considerable more difficulty on account of the limitations imposed by the demand for loading space.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

So little has been known in America up till now of Edward Ray, the new British professional champion, that a few personal notes may be interesting. He is generally affectionately alluded to as "The Giant"—and a very big man he is. Well over six feet in height, Ray is perfectly proportioned, with a great breadth of shoulders which makes possible the enormous distances he obtains when needed. Contrary to most tremendous hitters, he is an exceptionally fine putter, and it was this good combination which won him the cup. Braid, the other giant used to be known to suffer from occasional lapses on the greens, and it was this failing which proved his undoing at Muirfield this year, which is disappointing because he seemed to have conquered this weakness in his game.

Like the other great men, Ray is very modest, and there are few as popular as this big, good-natured handsome man, with the pleasant eyes, fine teeth and reddish drooping mustache. It is a face one likes at once, and one can guess something of what the new champion is like from a little sketch of him by A. C. M. Croome which came out in the Morning Post. He says:

Two seasons ago I attended the opening of a new golf course in Cheshire. As a rule these gatherings are less amusing than they ought to be, but there were circumstances which lifted this particular one out of the rank. Not all of them need be described here, for the majority were localized at some distance from the new clubhouse and green. But one was the fact that the four professionals engaged to show how the holes should be played were to engage in a foursome after luncheon, having played a medal round in the forenoon. The arrangement

was that the lowest and highest scorers in the card and pencil business should tackle the others. Providence and putters ordained that the chief event of the day should be a match between Ted Ray and the local man, a good but comparatively unknown golfer, of the one part, and two "showmen" of the other.

While I am about it I may mention, though the fact is beside my point, that Ray and partner, playing sterling golf, got one up with two holes to play, and aided by two strokes of luck, got the necessary halves of the seventeenth and eighteenth, much to the satisfaction of certain spectators. When the afternoon's arrangements were announced to the four principals, Ray put up something like a wall. "We can't do it," said he. "It's the two best against the two worst!" or words to that effect. "I don't see that," replied the maker of the necessary announcement, Herbert Fowler, "and anyway, extraordinary things are always happening at golf. The most extraordinary of all is that you, Ted, have never taken a championship." Ray considered the various propositions for a moment, and then, turning to another, remarked: "It's the first time that is really difficult isn't it? You ought to know, Jimmy." Ray has now overcome the initial difficulty and experienced that unique pleasure which comes to him who, having achieved a big success in competition with others, is overwhelmed by congratulations which he cannot but feel are whole-hearted and a tribute as much to his personal popularity as to his skill with club and ball.

The reasons for Ray's popularity are not far to seek. When a man naturally gifted with an even and generous temper and a sense of humor spends his life at a game peculiarly suited to develop those qualities and also to make him see facts as they are, it is inevitable that his fellows, even if their acquaintance with him is of the slightest, should wish to shake him by the hand when he does a big thing. Lots of things—even bogey play—have been described as "good for golf," and the description has not always met with universal approval, but there can be no two opinions about its applicability to the fact that the professional golfers, who by winning the big prizes, make themselves representative of their class, should all be true gamblers, estimable for other things than supreme skill.

LONELY POST FOR A TEACHER
OTTAWA, Ont.—The government steamer Stanley, which leaves the first of August for Port Nelson to meet the Hon. Frank Cochrane, will take along a lady teacher. The Manitoba government is establishing a school at York factory, and the young woman will have charge of it. An overland trip was considered impracticable, and so she is being sent by this boat.



1913

Locomobile

THE Locomobile Company, having long since attained a material lead in fundamentals, has been able to devote unlimited attention to new details and new features. As a result, the 1913 models offer more luxury and more comfort than can be found elsewhere.

For 1913 the Locomobile will be built in three sizes: the long stroke Six "48," developing 82 horse-power; the Little Six, developing over 60 horse-power, and the "30" four cylinder, developing 41 horse-power.

The Six "48" will be equipped with touring, torpedo, roadster, limousine and landaulet bodies	\$5,000 to \$6,100
The Little Six will include all the above with the addition of berlines,	\$4,300 to \$5,550
The "30" four cylinder will be in touring, torpedo and roadster models,	\$3,600

In addition to new body designs which express unique ideas as well as the latest features of American and European practice, these cars include every feature contributory to the comfort and convenience of the passengers or the driver.

The long, sweeping straight line bodies are united to the bonnet by a well-shaped curved dash. The body surfaces are unmarred and unbroken by hinges or handles. Long wheel base, perfect spring suspension, absolute balance and ten-inch upholstery assure the maximum of comfort.

Ventilated glass fronts, integral with the curved dash, dynamos supplying all lights, air compressors for inflating the tires, Disco Starter for starting the motor, all are contributory factors for convenience. The equipment includes quick detachable, demountable rims.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA

General Offices and Works: Bridgeport, Conn.

BRANCHES—New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Atlanta, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland.

BOSTON BRANCH
700 Commonwealth Ave. and Lawton St.
Phone 3380 Back Bay

POWER-DRIVEN TIRE PUMPS DESIRABLE ADJUNCTS TO AUTO

Tendency Toward Better Equipment Should Bring Engine Operated Air-Compressor Into General Use

FASTER AND BETTER

It is one of the signs of the times that the modern car as it comes from the factory is a complete car, "full equipment" in the true sense of the phrase having become the slogan of no inconsiderable number of manufacturers, says a writer in The Motor World.

The number of cars turned over to purchasers as complete—requiring nothing but gasoline and a driver—steadily is increasing and in the completeness of equipment that gradually is coming to pass, the power driven tire pump holds, or should hold, a place that is important, for it has been shown that tires usually are the largest item in a motorist's expense account no matter how small it may be and it is the maintenance of the proper pressure in tires at all times that makes for long life. Therefore, any device which encourages the maintenance of the proper pressure in the tires by reducing to the minimum the amount of labor necessary in obtaining the pressure, assumes an importance that is not to be gained as it bears a direct relation to the cost of maintenance of the car.

Almost as long as automobiles have traveled the roads tire manufacturers have been hammering home the truth that plenty of air pressure—not too much, however, though it is seldom the average driver errs on the wrong side of the balance—is the best thing for the owner.

The principal reason they fail to keep the tires pumped up, of course, is that the operation of a tire pump necessitates a certain amount of labor which is distasteful. And it is just here that the power-driven air pump comes into its own, so to speak.

No one requires to be told that certain kinds of work can be done by machinery more efficiently and with greater dispatch than they can be done by manual labor; and the pumping of

tires is one class of labor which may safely be included in this category.

According to the most advanced theory of the automobile, the engine should be made to do all the work. It should start the car and keep it running and stop it. In fact the operator should have nothing to do what-ever, except possibly to steer the vehicle, though it is no too much to expect that the actual work of turning the road wheels may some day be done by the engine under the direction of the operator, the control being a couple of buttons under his fingers.

Already, the engine has been harnessed to furnish the requisite light for right driving and it is entirely within the scheme of things that tire pumping, which really is hard work at its best, should be done by the engine. It is such a simple matter to attach a hose pipe to a tire valve, start the engine, turn a little lever and then watch a pressure gauge until the tire has its full quota that it would seem that the days of the hand pump surely are numbered. But despite the simplicity of existing types of power pumps and their durability and dependability the number of car manufacturers who supply them as stock equipment is limited to scarcely more than a baker's dozen.

U. S. TREASURER'S TRANSACTIONS GO BEYOND RECORD

WASHINGTON—Cash between the treasurer of the United States and the business world during the fiscal year 1912 climbed to the total of \$4,837,226,388, the highest in the history of the country. This amount, \$300,000,000 greater than the previous year, represents the combined income and expenditures of the government.

Including the interdepartmental transactions, which necessitate involved duplication, the total amount of money handled by the division of the treasurer's office reached \$6,601,731,502.

The bureau of engraving and printing turned out during the year \$870,096,000 in paper United States currency to take the place of notes worn to unfit for circulation.

ADMIRAL WARD DECLINES PLACE
WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, about to be relieved of the command of the first division of the Atlantic fleet, has declined assignment to the general board, and, at his own request, will be detailed as supervisor of anchorages in New York harbor.

DUTY EXEMPTION BILL IS FAVORED BY MR. MACVEAGH

WASHINGTON—Extension of exemption from duty privilege granted to Americans returning from abroad, as proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Peters of Massachusetts, has the approval of Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury department.

The bill would let in free of duty not only personal effects bought abroad, but also household goods, souvenirs and curios to the extent of \$100, providing

they are for the use of the returning person.

To prevent abuse on the Canadian and Mexican borders, Secretary MacVeagh recommended that the exemption be not allowed to persons making frequent and short trips into contiguous territory or who cross the border to make purchases.

HOUSE CUTS MRS. SCHLEY'S FUND

WASHINGTON—Contest between the Senate and House was forecast on Tuesday when the House insisted that the pension voted to the widow of Rear Admiral Schley be \$75 a month. The Senate voted Mrs. Schley \$150.



THE daily newspaper, to render its fullest service, must needs be clean, conscientious and constructive. As

an active exponent of clean journalism THE MONITOR is daily trying in each of its issues to meet the exacting demands of this forward step in newspaper ideals and contents, calling for clean and constructive news, wholesome and honest advertising, sane and sincere editorial viewpoint.

See THE MONITOR daily and draw your own conclusions as to how well THE MONITOR is doing as an exponent of clean journalism.



ATTORNEY FEES OF 'FRESNO DAN' SHOWN IN RUSSELL HEARING

Testimony showing that he had paid George W. Cartwright of Fresno \$2000 and William Odlin of Boston \$1000, as counsel in the Russell identification case, was given by "Fresno Dan" today during examination by William R. Scharton, counsel for "Dakota Dan" in the Middlesex county court, East Cambridge, before Gilbert A. A. Pevey, as master.

"Fresno Dan" said that until yesterday he had not sworn that he was a brother of William C. Russell, but the latter had claimed his as the brother who left Melrose for the West in 1883. In examination he said that he had not been home in Melrose for 25 years and first learned of the contest over the estate of his father Daniel Russell through the newspapers. He said he called at the police office, but there was referred to a lawyer.

He went to Mr. Cartwright, who made an agreement with him that if he got his rights in the property he would give Cartwright a third of his interest, providing there was a contest and in the event of no contest one eighth of his interest. He said they came on to Boston and arranged with Mr. Odlin, his personal counsel.

It is understood that about 400 witnesses will be called in the case and it is believed it will take five or six months to close. Mr. Odlin was in court for the first time today.

All available space in the courtroom was occupied. William C. Russell, as joint heir to the \$500,000 estate, and "Dakota Dan" were both present.

From previous evidence it was gleaned that Ferdinand Almy, executor of the estate of Daniel Russell, has been paying "Fresno Dan" \$10 a week for the past two years, and in all has given him about \$1200.

In giving his testimony yesterday, "Fresno Dan" admitted that many letters intended for "Dakota Dan" were opened by him. He explained that they were placed in his box in Melrose because they were addressed to Daniel Blake Russell.

He could not tell until they were opened whether they were his letters or not. When he found they were for Dakota Dan he sent them back to the post-office to be delivered to him, "Dakota Dan" having his home in Melrose also at that time.

At the request of Mr. Scharton the witness drew a new map of the vicinity of the Russell home. When he finished it he admitted that it was different in some respects from a previous map which he drew. He said he had corrected the mistakes he made in the first map because when he visited the place he at once saw where he had been wrong on account of his long absence from Melrose.

CHILDREN'S AID TO BE SOUGHT IN MEAT CAMPAIGN

About 10,000 boys and girls are to be enlisted by the Hebrew women of Greater Boston for a canvass of the homes of Jewish residents to request the occupants to sign a blank, promising they will use no more meat until the present prices are reduced.

Mrs. Bessie Lerman, the new leader of the meat campaign, has planned open air meetings in various parts of the city this evening. She is taking the place of Mrs. Eva Hoffman, who is out of town. Prior to Mrs. Hoffman's departure, she received a letter from the Rev. M. Abraham, who conducted the recent kosher meat strike in St. Louis, offering to come to Boston and take charge. His offer will be considered this evening.

Mrs. Rebecca Birnstein, who owns and lives in the four-story brick tenement house at 73 Barton street, West End, is ready to open a kosher meat market. To open a cooperative store has been one of the objects of the Mothers' Protective Association promoters.

After being arrested and bailed on a warrant charging her with participation in a disturbance of the campaigners in Chelsea on Saturday evening, July 6, Mrs. Mary Gordon of 101 Poplar street addressed a meeting at Summer and Arlington streets, Chelsea, last night. Sergt. Hebblethwaite and Patrolman Connelly allege that Mrs. Gordon interfered with the work of the officers in restoring peace and swore out a warrant against her.

DEMOCRATS INDORSE THIRD TERM DESIRE OF GOVERNOR FOSS

Announcement was made today that Governor Foss is to have the active support of many Boston Democratic city leaders and that indorsement was given his candidacy for a third term at a special meeting of the Democratic city committee late Tuesday. A few of the ward chairmen declared their preference for District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, the Governor's opponent.

The Governor's supporters claim the support of Mayor Fitzgerald and Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the city committee.

At Tuesday's meeting the candidacy of John Quinn, sheriff of Suffolk county, for another term also was indorsed. Before the session Charles B. Strecker of Brookline, who was the Democratic candidate for state auditor last year, announced that under no consideration would he be a candidate for office this year.

William G. McKeechie of Springfield, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the second district two years ago, has taken out nomination papers to run again this fall. Mr. McKeechie was defeated by Congressman Frederick H. Gillette by 468 votes.

Papers have been taken out for the renomination of Andrew J. Peters, congressman of the eleventh district. They are in the hands of Roger F. Scannell, Jr.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN READY TO BE LANDED

Five hundred members of the naval militia, who returned here from a tour of duty on the protected cruiser Chicago and the torpedo boat Rodgers, and anchored Tuesday off the Commonwealth docks are to be disembarked today.

The vessels will steam up to the North End pier today, it is expected, and disembark the militia at 3 o'clock. The young men though hard worked on the tour, have learned much, the officers say. In target practice the average score was 4.55 hits per gun per minute, which better last year's record.

The second battalion of the coast artillery corps went into camp at Ft. Andrews Tuesday under Maj. E. Dwight Fullerton. This relieved the third battalion of the corps, which has been on duty at Ft. Strong for 10 days.

BOSTON POSTOFFICE SHOWS INCREASE IN RECEIPTS OF \$420,470

(Continued from page one)

East Milton	2,768.80	2,878.45	1,565	1,654
W. North	9,010.42	9,097.71	892	3,268
Essex St.	540,757.38	593,687.40	78,915	138,077
Everett	33,978.28	40,417.79	26,409	15,383
North End	25,235.15	26,683.60	12,944	47,127
Grove Hall	20,619.67	19,130.98	9,771	15,328
Hanover St.	122,730.42	125,135.62	19,414	17,347
Marion St.	41,092.19	40,992.80	12,254	15,599
Lower Falls	2,603.96	2,943.12	1,245	1,154
Malden	11,130.64	14,597.50	55,305	23,820
Marion St.	10,302.47	12,213.70	7,271	5,283
Medford	21,865.62	20,806.09	11,725	8,928
Melrose	21,915.03	22,095.65	12,808	8,065
Met. Hlds.	7,865.58	8,601.07	5,003	2,940
Milton	11,525.44	12,510.96	6,644	4,875
Newton	29,483.70	29,025.00	13,851	10,983
Newtonville	12,354.98	14,442.81	6,847	7,142
New Hds.	7,408.93	7,724.80	5,471	3,081
N. U. Falls	3,490.51	5,324.01	4,296	2,976
Northville	12,354.98	14,442.81	6,847	7,142
N. Postnl.	294,926.83	315,915.08	38,848	69,424
N. Weymouth	2,675.87	2,582.92	2,145	892
Quincy	40,410.46	50,097.55	32,748	20,857
Revere	19,492.52	18,769.24	10,015	8,574
Roslindale	12,400.97	13,772.48	8,741	9,940
Roxbury	94,760.51	97,885.73	44,731	35,411
Rox. Crossing	107,678.46	90,338.75	22,224	23,877
Somerville	49,311.90	48,567.05	38,160	24,968
So. Boston	38,643.47	52,158.32	23,068	25,033
So. Braintree	7,892.08	8,675.11	7,854	3,446
So. Postnl.	195,193.12	275,108.00	31,303	24,905
St. Weymouth	17,277.87	14,903.25	4,212	2,472
Station A.	143,121.94	146,511.10	26,372	46,270
Tufts Col.	3,844.14	5,638.85	1,740	1,717
Union St.	38,668.36	39,203.60	17,702	19,412
Waban	1,508.80	1,906.32	725	1,175
W. North	7,865.58	8,601.07	5,003	2,940
Waverley	7,095.14	7,308.44	8,493	2,216
W. Medford	6,312.42	6,258.94	5,386	3,055
W. Newton	17,288.55	18,265.51	8,845	9,911
W. Roxbury	8,571.09	9,181.51	4,375	4,274
W. Somerville	31,476.76	31,321.50	16,071	11,722
Weymouth	5,222.36	6,220.91	2,658	2,250
Winter Hill	25,345.57	27,177.28	14,622	8,920
Winthrop	16,733.94	17,331.80	8,375	9,135
Wollaston	9,026.26	9,083.11	6,917	4,577

WITH THE TWO CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

REPUBLICAN HERBERT KNOX SMITH GOES TO THIRD PARTY

WASHINGTON—Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut, commissioner of the bureau of corporations, resigned Tuesday. He gave as his reason that he will work for the third party.

He has visited Colonel Roosevelt lately at Oyster Bay and it is believed here that he will assume the management of the Roosevelt campaign in Connecticut, besides having a hand in the conduct of third party affairs throughout New England.

Secretary Nagel, it is known, has interfered much with appointments of investigators into trust problems and at times, when Commissioner Smith has refused to make these appointments, Secretary Nagel has gone over his head.

Mr. Roosevelt while President selected Mr. Smith for commissioner of corporations. He has conducted investigations into the Standard Oil Company, the Harvester trust, the Lumber trust and the Tobacco trust.

Luther Conant, Jr., a native of Massachusetts, but now of Brooklyn, N. Y., deputy commissioner of corporations, probably will succeed Mr. Smith.

TAFT CAMPAIGN FUND PROBE TODAY

WASHINGTON—The Senate's investigation of campaign contributions in the elections of 1904 and 1908 turned Tuesday to an inquiry of the Democratic funds used in Alton B. Parker's campaign in 1904.

August Belmont told the senators he personally contributed about \$250,000, and that the total amount in the war chest had been less than a million dollars.

Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster-general, chairman of the Republican national committee in 1908, testifies today about the contributions to President Taft's first campaign fund, and Thursday William F. Sheehan, a member of the Democratic national executive committee in 1904, will be a witness.

FOUR OHIO MEN TO GET POSITIONS

WASHINGTON—Semi-official announcement is made that President Taft will appoint four Ohio Republicans to important government posts in Washington.

The prospective appointees are L. G. Laylin, who conducted the primary campaign in Ohio for Mr. Taft, Granville W. Mooney, former speaker of the assembly, and former Congressman Ralph Cole. Carmi Thompson, assistant secretary of the interior, is slated to become secretary to the President, succeeding Charles D. Hilles, who on Tuesday assumed his new duties as chairman of the Republican national committee. Mr. Mooney is scheduled to enter the White House offices as assistant secretary.

ROOSEVELT OUT OF REPUBLICAN CLUB PLANS TOUR

NEW YORK—Theodore Roosevelt has sent a letter to the Republican Club tendering his resignation as a member. It was directed to J. Van Vleet Oloott, president of the club, and read:

"Dear Sir—I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Republican Club. Yours truly,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Mr. Roosevelt probably will leave Monday or Tuesday for his campaign in the middle West. It is probable that he will speak in Des Moines, before the state convention of the third party, on Wednesday. After making several other speeches in Iowa, he will go to Kansas, and thence to Michigan.

NO THIRD PARTY IN STATE OFFICES

CHICAGO—Progressive Republicans who will support Mr. Roosevelt today voiced the opinion that there would be no new party in the field for state officers. This was based on the action of the conference held here yesterday refusing to incorporate in the call for a state convention a provision for a state ticket. This action was immediately followed by the withdrawal of Charles E. Merriam, former Republican mayor-alty candidate of Chicago, and four other district representatives who had been fighting for a third new party ticket for every state and county. The third party state convention will be held in Chicago Aug. 3.

Lynn M. Ranger of Lynn intends to submit the following resolution at the next meeting of the Progressive party of Massachusetts:

"Resolved, That the Progressive party of Massachusetts shall not indorse candidates for state or federal office prior to the state primaries, but that immediately after the primaries arrangements be made so that the people of Massachusetts may have the opportunity on election day of voting for candidates for all state and federal offices who are pledged to the support of the principles we advocate."

DEMOCRATIC OSCAR UNDERWOOD SEES GOV. WILSON

TRENTON, N. J.—Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, talked for two hours and a half Tuesday with Woodrow Wilson at the Country Club. They discussed the coming campaign, the legislation before the House, Mr. Underwood's proffer of his services and the University of Virginia, where both were students, although at different periods, but Mr. Underwood said he could not discuss for publication what he and Mr. Wilson had talked about.

TROLLEY EXTENSION INQUIRY STARTS WITH NOBODY TO TESTIFY

As no person appeared to be questioned at the first public hearing in the State House today when the special recess committee appointed by the last Legislature began its investigation of the need of trolley extensions in western Massachusetts an early adjournment was taken. Sessions are to be held in Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire and Worcester counties.

The committee consists of Senators Coolidge of Northampton, Blanchard of Somerville and Hunt of Worcester and Representatives Hardy of Huntington, C. L. Carr of Boston, Knowles of Gloucester and Meany of Blackstone.

Great interest is taken by the residents of many of the isolated hill towns of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden counties in the proposed investigation. They believe that when the subject is brought before the Legislature in its proper form that some remedial legislation will be provided.

A bill was brought before the last Legislature which received the general support of the people of Massachusetts although it was opposed strongly by some on the ground that the measure provided for extensions of the trolley system through placing control of the trolley lines in the hands of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

The bill passed both branches of the Legislature with a substantial margin of votes. It was vetoed by Governor Foss, who believed the state was giving too much additional power to the New Haven road.

MAYOR WILL APPROVE SALARY NEEDED FOR BEST SCHOOL HEAD

(Continued from page one)

nothing to do with the selection, he must approve of any increase in salary which the board might recommend, and he assured Chairman Ellis that he would back up the school committee in any move for an increase which might be necessary to procure the best man in the country.

In Cincinnati, said the mayor, superintendent Dyer is earning \$7500 and has an automobile. Mr. Brooks received \$6000. In New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh the superintendent of schools receives \$10,000 a year.

In the course of their talk the mayor took occasion to point out to Mr. Dyer that 88 per cent of the children who go to school fail to get through their grades, and this applies not only to Boston but throughout the country. He said that one of his aims always was to do all he could to mitigate this condition.

Mr. Dyer pleased the mayor when he informed him that he had made a special study of the whole question and that the continuation schools in his district housed 2000 pupils, each of whom was receiving instruction in his particular branch of work or in work to which he was best suited.

The cost of this undertaking was \$25,000, and when the results were considered he judged this a splendid means of instruction at low cost. The scheme is working satisfactorily, there, he said.

Mr. Ellis said he did not know whether or not Boston could get Mr. Dyer, in view of the fact that Cincinnati is very well satisfied with his services.

NEW MANAGER FOR COPLEY PLAZA

J. C. LaVin is now manager of the Copley Plaza, the hotel now nearing completion in Copley square, succeeding Leland Sterry. Walter Reinicke is the new treasurer and auditor.

The latter part of August the hotel will be ready to receive the members of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, which has taken over the entire hotel for the session in September.

Just Received—Many New and Strikingly Handsome Styles in Cool Summer Dresses

Delightful Garments for Wear in Town, or Vacation at Shore, Country or Mountains

Never before have we shown such a remarkable assemblage of fascinating new Summer Dresses as are here now.

All the very latest expressions of the most select and distinctive styles in materials and trimmings will be found among these new arrivals.

Regular 12.50 & 15.00 Dresses Now Priced at 10.00

Including

Beautiful New French Linen Dresses

Made with Lingerie Collars and Cuffs

Dainty New Stripe Voile Dresses

Smart Models with Attractive Taffeta Trimmings

Charming New White Lingerie Dresses

With the Fashionable Ribbon Sashes and Girdles

Women's Dresses—Second Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Complete Stocks of New Summer Merchandise

HIS WORK HIS ART TO F. B. DYER

Cincinnati Superintendent, Talked of for Boston School Head, Has Brought About Exceptional Teaching Standard in His City

SITTING on the veranda of "Whispering Pines," overlooking the beautiful waters of Pigeon Cove, Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools of Cincinnati, lost somewhat the sphinxlike silence that closed his lips regarding school affairs to all save members of the Boston school committee during his brief stay in this city.

Cautioned by the school committee to say no word about the Boston schools and refusing to speak of his own affairs on his short pleasure trip, he yet, when in the privacy of a circle of a few friends, reverts to the work to which he is devoting himself in a way that shows it is not something which he takes up and puts down, but that it is as much a part of him as his art as an artist, or his philosophy to a philosopher. And it is not the pedagogical side that most appeals to him. It is the boy, the girl, the school as a whole, that is the object of his interest.

There is a kindly sympathy and consideration for the child in his manner that seems as though it would make every child that meets him regard him as a friend.

Mr. Dyer has been largely instrumental in securing advanced legislation for the schools in Ohio. One of the new laws, passed two years ago, empowers a community to compel employers to send children between 14 and 16 years of age in their employ to part-time schools conducted by the city or state. The object of these schools, under the direction of Mr. Dyer, is not merely to give the pupils a higher proficiency in their work or studies, although that is an important aim, but to make them love their work, "so that they will go to it with joy," as a lawyer to his office, or some other man to a chosen profession, not as though forced to it to learn a paltry training. This is accomplished by the attitude of the teacher toward the child and the work, and the thought kept always in view in arranging the lessons, that they are not to be confined to certain necessary things that are to be learned, but that they are to be so planned that they appeal at once to the pupil's interest, and cause him to seize upon them as something he has long wanted.

This is the line along which Mr. Dyer carries on his work and is controlling thought in the schools of Cincinnati.

It was up-hill work starting the part-time schools in Cincinnati. There was no law to help the educators at that time. Employers, as a rule, saw no reason why they should let their employees off for further education during business hours, for time was money, but

the educators were persistent, made gradual progress, and together with prominent citizens, after a period of two years, secured the passage of the law just mentioned. Since then so much has been accomplished that employers as a whole are heartily in favor of the idea and cooperate cordially. They find it is a help to them in carrying on their business, and the wages of the pupils have been greatly increased.

The teachers, it seems, take almost as much interest in the progress of their pupils as the pupils themselves do, aiding and encouraging them in all ways. They not only look after the school end of things, but also the shop end, seeing that the child has fair play and that when he is worth an advance in his wages he gets it. If the present employer will not give it the teacher makes it his business to see that it is not long before the child is taken out of that position and placed in one where honor and right dealing have a freer way. Thus the school is not only assisting the student but is aiding in bringing about improved conditions for labor.

The part-time school now deals with 1100 employees, and has 2000 boys in the school.

Cincinnati has also a civic college, in the promotion and management of which Mr. Dyer has borne a prominent part. It has been in operation about eight years. It is intimately co-operative with the public school system, and in its four-year course has one year devoted to normal training. By this plan every teacher in the Cincinnati public schools has college training. First there is the high school, then the college course with its year of normal. Every teacher in the

schools, Mr. Dyer says, is a college graduate, as well as a normal student, giving them as a group a superior education among public school teachers. During Mr. Dyer's occupancy of the position of superintendent Cincinnati teachers' salaries have been raised 30 per cent.

Mr. Dyer is a warm friend of industrial education for those boys and girls who will probably occupy industrial positions after leaving school, as it is practical to their needs and best equips them for the work they are to do, but it is his aim to give to each student in the schools that kind of training of which he stands most in need, whatever it may be, and assisting him to a mental attitude that will help him make the most of his life and develop a citizenship that shall be an honor to himself and the community, for the school stands for these things, he believes, as much as for what is known as "book learning."

Boston is striving along similar lines. The Boston school committee has been most favorably impressed by the work Mr. Dyer has done in Cincinnati, and the way he has accomplished it, and also by the work along equally progressive lines he has mapped out for the future. What the members of the school committee will do is perhaps not known to themselves, but it seems hardly a hazard to assert that if Mr. Dyer will consent to come to Boston at a salary which the school committee believes that it can pay, a formal call to the Boston superintendent-ency will be extended to him. But this formal call will not be made until the details have been practically agreed upon by both sides.

Mr. Dyer, however, seems not eager to come to Boston. He is well pleased with his position in Cincinnati.

HANAN SHOES

Marked Down

Our clearance sale of all remaining Hanan Oxfords is in full swing. Only twice during the year do we offer such an opportunity. Hanan shoes are of a standard that do not require cut prices to promote a sale—but "Hanan policy" of not carrying shoes from one season to another prompts this markdown.

HANAN & SON

388 Washington St.

NEW YORK

BOSTON

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There are 5,987 vanilla extracts made in the United States, but only one

Burnett's Vanilla

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION" Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

HALF-YEARLY REDUCTIONS CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS

These Novelties from our own workrooms enable us to offer Exclusive Styles in Children's Wash Suits. It is a class of Merchandise not found in the Department Stores. At these Reduced Prices, all parents will have an opportunity to test the Quality and Correctness of our attire for young folks.

RUSSIAN BLOUSE, SAILOR and BEACH SUITS

Formerly selling at \$1.25 and \$1.75, Now..... 95c
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" " " \$3.50 " \$4.00, " \$2.50
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Madras, Linen, Galatea, Repp and Duck, in a large variety of colors and trimmings.

407-409-411 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SERVICEABLE SUIT OF LINEN DISHES COOKED EN CASSEROLE

Both practical and fashionable

Seasonable things for dinner, luncheon and supper

THE linen suit made in Norfolk style is one of the most fashionable of the season and one of the most practical. It is most satisfactory for traveling and for the day runs that are so apt to be taken at this season. It is well adapted to shopping and to occasions of the kind and it is, indeed, generally available.

This one shows the new three-piece skirt that is lapped at the front in envelope style, while the coat shows the new patch pockets with deep laps that are exceedingly smart.

This suit is made of tan colored linen, but a great many colors are fashionable this season and white suits are extremely dainty and are much liked while white is always dainty and cool in effect.

The model is a good one, too, for moirah and for all seasonable suitings. The cotton cordelines are smart and are used and there are some new cotton materials that have a suede finish that make exceedingly handsome as well as serviceable suits.

Serge seems a little warm for mid-summer, but it is worn for travelling and for trips to cooler resorts and white serge makes an exceedingly smart suit of this kind.

The skirt can be finished at either the high or the natural waist line. Buttons seem to make the appropriate trimming, but they can be arranged in the manner shown or in any way that is liked. Among the novelties to be mentioned are ball-shaped buttons of celluloid, and white buttons of this sort on a gray suit are peculiarly effective.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide; the skirt 4 3/4 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the coat 7487, cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure, and of the skirt 7440A in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure can be

bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



FLORENTINE eggs in casseroles make a tempting luncheon or supper dish. If one has not the little individual casserole dishes, a large baking dish may be used, says the San Francisco Call. Finely chop boiled spinach and season with butter and salt. Place a tablespoon in each individual casserole and sprinkle with a tablespoon of Parmesan cheese. Slip an uncooked egg into each with tablespoon of Bechamel sauce and half tablespoon of Parmesan cheese. Place in a moderate oven and cook until the eggs are set and glazed, then serve immediately. Bechamel sauce is made of half chicken stock and half milk. Always keep for stock the liquor in which fowls are cooked.

Corn and Green Peppers—Vegetables en casserole are always satisfactory to serve, either as an accompaniment to cold meat at luncheon or supper or with hot meat at dinner. This arrangement is still somewhat of a novelty, even in hotels and restaurants and such dishes on a bill of fare are quickly spied and ordered by those who like good things to eat. A mixture of corn and green peppers is a favorite with devotees of the casserole, and when green corn is not available canned corn makes an excellent substitute. Too much liquor must not be used with the corn and any superfluous moisture must be drained off. Mix with minced green peppers, butter and seasonings place in casserole and bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes. Then remove the cover, add a layer of buttered bread crumbs and leave the casserole uncovered in the oven for a few minutes until the crumbs have become a delicate brown.

Casserole of Rice and Meat—Wash a cup of rice in two or three waters until it runs clear. Drain, throw into a kettle of boiling water with a teaspoon of salt. Boil rapidly 15 or 20 minutes un-

til rice is tender, drain and set back on the stove or in oven for rice to swell and dry. Take a third of the cooked rice and set aside. With the remainder line sides and bottom of buttered casserole. To a pint of cold minced meat (any sort preferred) add two well beaten eggs, two tablespoons dried bread crumbs, a teaspoon of chopped parsley, a teaspoon onion juice, two tablespoons of olive oil or melted butter and salt, pepper and seasoning herbs to taste. Mix thoroughly and add gravy or stock to make rather moist; pack into the center of casserole. Cover the top with the reserved rice and cook, covered for an hour. Serve with tomato sauce.

Tongue with Olives—Brown two tablespoons of butter in a saucepan; add two tablespoons of flour and rub smooth. Pour in a pint of stock and stir until thick. Put two cups of diced tongue in the casserole and pour the sauce over it. Season with salt and add two tablespoons of minced green peppers, 2 1/2 dozen stoned olives and a tablespoon of kitchen bouquet. Cover tightly and place in a moderate oven for about 30 minutes. Serve from the casserole.

Macaroni and Salmon—Macaroni and shredded salmon combine most temptingly in casserole. Cook the macaroni until tender, then arrange in layers with the salmon; pepper, salt, bits of butter and a few drops of lemon juice. When filled pour in a cupful of milk, cover with buttered crumbs and grated cheese and bake.

Baked Veal Cutlets in Casserole—Lay in a heated buttered casserole 1 1/2 pounds of veal steak. Add a cupful of seasoned stock, then spread over the steak a dressing made of two cups of bread crumbs, a finely chopped onion, a beaten egg, tablespoon of melted butter, teaspoon of salt and a saltspoon of pepper. Cover and cook half an hour in a hot oven, then uncover and brown. Serve with sour jelly or with spiced gooseberries.

Our "Everlasting Hair Wave" imparts to straight or stringy hair a deep and soft curl, which for

Becoming Natural Charm equals the natural ripple at its best. This wave can be given to the straightest hair. The curl will be permanent. Sea air, dampness or even shampooing makes it more beautiful and fluffy. A written guarantee.

Write now for "Coiffures of Distinction."

A. Simonson 506 FIFTH AVE., Near 42d St., NEW YORK CITY

"Fifty-two Years of Success"

TRIED RECIPES

ELDERBERRY AND GREEN GRAPE PRESERVES

STEW green fox or wild grapes slowly, until skin and seeds separate from the pulp. Press through a coarse hair sieve, and measure the pulp. To each pint of the grapes add three pints of elderberries, and to each pint of the whole, a pint of sugar. Simmer together until thickened and then put into glass jars.

ELDERBERRY AND GRAPE JELLY

Cook the grapes until soft, then run through a colander and strain. To four pints of green grape pulp allow eight pints of strained elderberry juice. Allow one pint of sugar to each pint of juice, cook 20 minutes and pour in glasses.

WILD GRAPE MARMALADE

Take the wild green grapes, cut open with a small knife and remove the seeds. Allow a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put the grapes in the preserving kettle with a little water and boil 20 minutes. Add the sugar and cook until a drop poured in a cold saucer will hold its shape. Remove at once and pour in cups or glasses.

GRAPE CATSUP

Wash and stem tart grapes, cook until tender and run through a colander. To every three pints of pulp allow one pound brown sugar, one cupful vinegar, a heaping teaspoonful each ground cinnamon, mace, allspice, salt and pepper and a half teaspoonful ground cloves. Cook steadily, stirring frequently, until the catsup is reduced to half its original quantity and thick. Bottle and cork when cold.

GRAPE AND CRAB APPLE JELLY

Cover the grapes, which should be quite green, with water and cook until the juice runs freely. Add after straining an equal quantity of crab apple juice and proceed as usual.

GRAPE AND ORANGE JAM

To six pounds of grapes allow two pounds raisins, four pounds sugar and four oranges. Cut off the thin yellow rind of the oranges and chop fine, together with the seeded raisins. Pulp the grapes and cook until soft enough to rub through a colander. Add to the skins, cook 15 minutes, add raisins, orange peel, juice and sugar and simmer gently until jellied.

CRAB APPLE JELLY

Wash, remove blossom ends, but do not peel or core. Cut in rather small pieces, cover with cold water and cook gently until soft. Keep on an asbestos mat or in a larger kettle of hot water to prevent the apples burning. When very soft, turn into a jelly bag and hang over night to drip. In the morning measure the clear red liquid, bring to a boil and skim. Allow for every pint of liquid the usual pound of sugar and have it heating in the oven while the juice is scalding. Add to the juice after it has cooked just 20 minutes, stir until dissolved, take out the spoon, cook five minutes longer, skim and turn at once into the heated cups and glasses. This jelly is inexpensive and of excellent appearance and flavor. If you desire variety flavor part of the juice with lemon or pineapple and some with rose geranium. For the latter lay a leaf in the bottom of the glass before pouring in the hot jelly. For the lemon or pineapple allow two tablespoonfuls of the juice to a quart of the apple juice. The jelly may also be spiced, adding a little vinegar, clove and cinnamon to season at the same time the sugar is added.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE BEST WAY

To get rid of the disagreeable odors of paint and turpentine cut an onion into small pieces and place it around the room.

To remove grease spots from matting make a thin paste of fuller's earth and water and when the paste is dry lay a paper over it and let it remain a couple of days before brushing off.

To remove discolorations left on clothes wringer by colored clothes rub the rollers with a cloth which has been wet with kerosene.

To remove yellow stains from the margins of engravings carefully sponge them with a solution of hydrochloric acid of soda.—Washington Herald.

DOLE'S HAWAIIAN Pineapple Juice

The Drink That's Different

If you're looking for a summer drink that's unlike anything heretofore on the market, try Pineapple Juice. You'll be agreeably surprised at its refreshing and cooling qualities. Its taste will also appeal to you. It makes a summer drink that is appreciated by children and grown-ups alike.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dole's Pineapple Juice is simply the pure juice of golden ripe Hawaiian pineapples, bottled and sterilized at Honolulu.

It is sold by druggists and grocers everywhere. Send in a trial order today.

Hawaiian Pineapple Products Co., 112 Market Street, San Francisco, California

THE DRINK THAT'S GOOD

Chickering Pianos

RECENT experiments in the direction of tone production made by us have resulted in the perfection of a notable Grand Piano, THE STYLE X (next size larger than the famous Quarter Grand). It is an instrument of rare and exquisite tone, in which quality and not quantity has been the first consideration. It is a new departure in modern piano building, and in inviting attention to it we do so with much pride in the success of our efforts. These instruments may be seen at our show rooms, Tremont and Northampton Sts., near Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

Chickering Pianos Established in 1823

WOODWORTH'S Trailing Arbutus Talcum

A necessity for a lady's boudoir. A delightful powder for a man after shaving. So pure, fragrant, refreshing. Choice of white and flesh color neatly packed in glass and tin containers, with convenient shaker tops. Write for sample, or send 25 cents in stamps for full attractive 4 oz. can.

WOODWORTH—PERFUMERS Makers of the famous "Blue Lilacs" perfume. ROCHESTER, N. Y. For Sale at All Toilet Counters.

TO CLEAN PIPES BORDER SILKS

When a pipe from a lavatory basin or a bath becomes clogged with soap, mix a handful of soda and a handful of common salt together, and force it down into the pipe. Leave this for half an hour, then pour down a large kettleful of boiling water, afterward rinsing the pipe thoroughly with warm water.—Montreal Star

Among the most interesting of the new border silks are the radium, which comes in strong oriental tones with deep borders of Bulgarian design and color, says an exchange. And, too, there are radiums with self-colored broche borders which are supplied in such lovely tints as sea-foam green, delicate pink, pale blues, heliotrope and of course the sulphur and other yellow-green tinges.

MAKING SEAMS

In making linens the seams which form the pitfall for the inexperienced sewer, says the Pittsburgh Sun, French seams are best for long seams, and for the short ones use felled seams. In making French seams, stitch the seam on the right side with the machine, then trim the edges, turn the material and stitch again, closing the edges in the seam.

A felled seam is stitched by machine or hand on the wrong side, with one edge wider than the other. The wider edge is turned over the narrow one and stitched down by hand, using small even seam stitches.

CARE OF TRAYS

Japanned trays should always be cleaned with lukewarm water and white soap, using a sponge or soft cloth to rub. Hot water causes the japan to scale off, says the Baltimore Sun. After wiping the tray sprinkle a little flour over it and rub with a soft, dry cloth. White heat marks can be removed by rubbing with sweet oil and afterward with a little wine.

COST OF LIVING IN AUSTRALIA

Increase is causing discussion

THE increased cost of living in Australia is giving rise to considerable discussion, for not only do housekeepers find it increasingly hard to maintain their establishments without additional expenditure, but politicians are continually being asked by their constituents for an explanation of this condition of affairs, writes a contributor to the Monitor. In Sydney the bakers have raised the price of bread from 3d. to 3 1/2d. for the two-pound loaf.

Mr. Griffiths, state minister for works, has endeavored to explain the situation by stating that "the immense increase which the public is asked to pay is simply the excessive profits demanded by the retailers."

It is considered, on the other hand, that the rise in the cost of living is due partly to the forcing up of wages generally and to the shortening of working hours, as well as to the high tariff in the form of protective duties.

GRAY LINEN SUITS

Some very likable frocks and suits are made up in gray linen, of which there are many lovely shades this season, and these are best relieved by lingerie of the yellowish, antique tone, though frills and collars, etc., of pure white sheer stuff are pretty with the gray, according to the Indianapolis News.

Strong pinks and reds figure prominently among the linens, but though strong these tones are not garish, mellow rather, with a dash of cream in them and with a ripe fruity tone. Revived by white, even the most striking of these shades does not look spectacular, merely delightfully gay. One finds these creamy deep pinks and soft fruit reds, too, in the handsome tussors.

CAKES VARIED

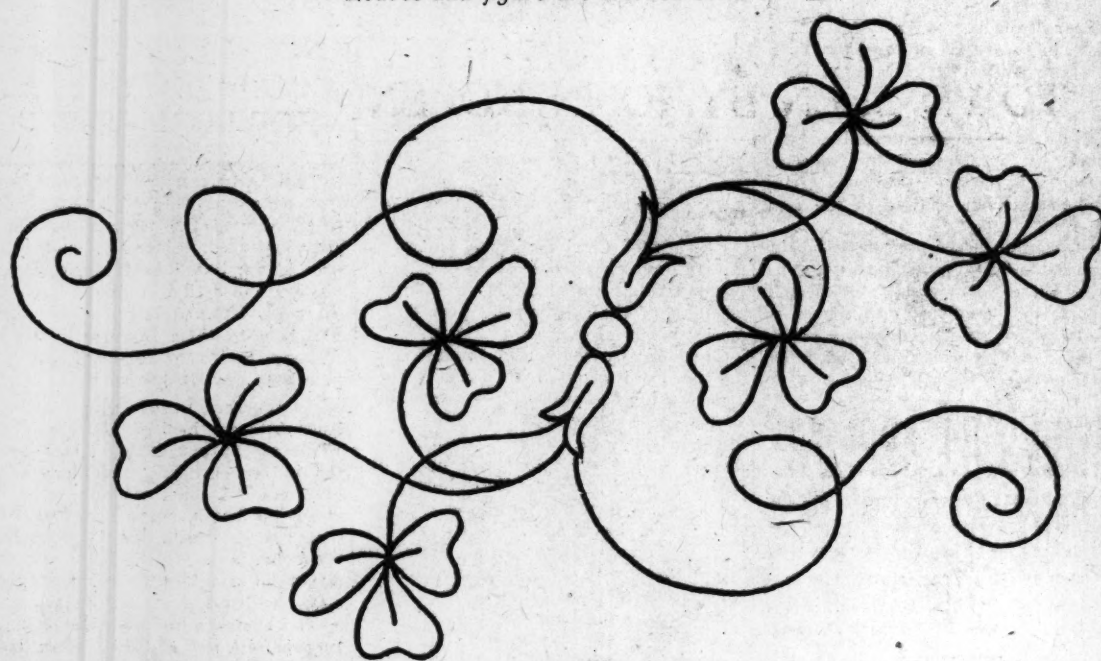
To serve little cookies and tiny cakes of several shapes is always more attractive than to have them of one form, and it can so easily be managed with a roller cake cutter, says the New York Times. This is a small tin roller which revolves on the same principle as a lawn mower, with a handle and has six patterns on it. All that has to be done to use it is to roll out the dough and run the cutter over it, and it will leave cut out six different pattern cakes.

PERFUME HOLDER

Among the newest trinkets for the neck chain is the perfume holder, says the New Haven Journal Courier. These are now found in many exquisitely wrought gold and silver ornaments that are sure to please an artistic eye.

EMBROIDERY MOTIF FOR SHIRT WAIST FRONT

Leaves and figure are worked solid



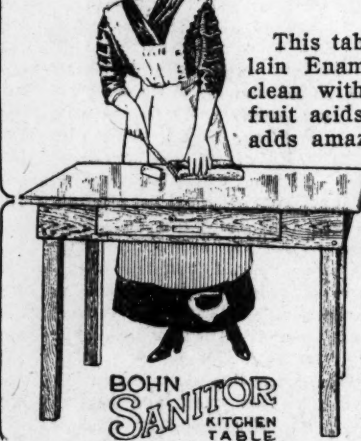
THIS makes a pretty motif for the front of a shirtwaist. The leaves and figure are worked solid, with the dot as an eyelet and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

To clean moldy walls wash them with a weak solution of hypochloride of lime.

ROSE IN BELT

It is a dainty fashion which encourages the popularity of the large artificial rose tucked in the belt of the sheer batiste or chiffon gown, says an exchange. The real smartness of a custom is sometimes dependent upon this little touch of color.

Make a DeLuxe Kitchen



This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enameled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros., Paine Furniture Co., A. McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co.

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IRVING & CASSON

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RIFLE ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES PROGRAM FOR WAKEFIELD MEET

Prominent Among Changes Is
Opening of Hayden All-
America Contest to Marks-
men of Entire Hemisphere

BOYS TO COMPETE

Twenty-three matches are scheduled by the management of the New England Military Rifle Association to rifle men competing in the eighth annual shoot to be held on the Bay State range, Wakefield, commencing Aug. 19. Of this number there are three new matches which, it is said, will prove exceptionally interesting and will have a permanent place in the program.

The Hayden all-America match is the most important. It is open to any military rifle team in North or South America. The prizes for this event will be a \$1000 trophy designed by Cyrus E. Dillin and entitled "The First American Marksman," and \$300 in money.

The other new contests are the small bore matches, one open to teams representing any military company, rifle club, high school or any shooting organization using the small bore rifles, and another for teams from any high school or company of boy scouts. This match is designated as the New England Military Rifle Association small bore junior team match.

For the New England marksmen the New England interstate match will be the important event of the week, this being the same match which has been contested between teams representing the New England militia for the past seven years.

This match has previously been shot in connection with the all-America match, which heretofore has been open only to military rifle teams of the United States.

The extending of the all-America match this year to include the entire western hemisphere has caused these matches to be separated and the New England will be shot on Friday and Saturday, the last two days of the meet.

The program as announced today is as follows:

Monday, Aug. 19—Practice tickets only. Tuesday, Aug. 20—9:30 a. m., No. 10, Berwick intermediate match, 1000 yards; 1 p. m., No. 2, Tyro Co. team match, 1300 yds.; 3 p. m., No. 13, Winchester match, 1000 yards; 5 p. m., No. 11, Cushing match, 800 yards; 7 p. m., No. 7, Quimby match, 900 yards.

Wednesday, Aug. 21—8:30 a. m., No. 5, 200-yard stage Hayden match; 8:30 a. m., No. 3, Bancroft match; 9 a. m., No. 20, small-bore rifle team match; 9 a. m., No. 14, Vaughn match, novices, 200 yards; 10:30 a. m., No. 14, 600-yard stage Hayden match; 1:30 p. m., No. 23, individual small-bore rifle; 4 p. m., No. 5, 1000-yard stage Hayden match.

Thursday, Aug. 22—8:30 a. m., No. 16, tanner match, intermediate, 600 yards; 9 a. m., No. 8, McLean match, 600 yards; 9 a. m., No. 6, Governor Bass match; 1 p. m., No. 1, First Corps Cadets, M. V. M. match; 2 p. m., No. 12, General Abbot match, 200 yards, surprise; 4 p. m., No. 9, Essex county match; 4 p. m., No. 15, Shuman match, 500 yards.

Friday, Aug. 23—8:30 a. m., 600-yard stage New England interstate match; 9 a. m., No. 21, small-bore rifle junior team match; 12:30 p. m., 1000-yard stage New England interstate match; 1 p. m., No. 22, individual small-bore rifle junior match; 4 p. m., 200-yard stage New England interstate match.

Saturday, Aug. 24—8:30 a. m., skirmish run, New England interstate match.

RAILROAD SECURES SEABOARD PORT

RALEIGH, N. C.—With an authorized capital of \$2,000,000 there was issued recently by the secretary of the state a charter to the Southport Harbor Company, Southport, N. C.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railroad is really the principal factor in the enterprise. This big railroad scheme, already of large proportions and constantly extending, is looking for an adequate port on Atlantic seaboard, in connection with the completion of the Panama canal, especially, and in selecting Southport it has hit upon one of the greatest natural ports in this section of the country.

GEORGIA RAILROAD TO ISSUE BONDS

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Directors of the Central of Georgia railroad have authorized an \$80,000,000 issue of bonds. President Markham of the Central said of the bond issue: "The stockholders authorized the issue of bonds for refunding purposes and for the general corporation purposes of the company, intended to cover a long time in the future. Of these bonds the directors were authorized to make an early sale of such amount as they might deem best, not exceeding \$5,000,000 for the immediate purposes for the company to be used for the improvement and betterment of the property."

TVEITMOE RECORD REFUSED DARROW

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Anticipating the early appearance of Olaf A. Tveitmoe, the San Francisco labor leader as a witness in the Darrow bribery trial, the defense made a determined but futile attempt on Tuesday to obtain a copy of Tveitmoe's testimony before the grand jury here last February.

Judge Hutton ruled that the defense might have a copy of any testimony given by Tveitmoe prior to Jan. 29, the date of Darrow's indictment. Tveitmoe did not testify before the grand jury until Feb. 16.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WHITMAN

The work on the extension of the water mains from Temple street to the Whitman line park is to be commenced soon. There are four new houses to be constructed there as soon as the service is extended as voted by the town at the adjourned annual meeting.

Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman, who was chosen by the advisory board of Deborah Sampson chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as chairman of the program committee for the coming season, has declined the position. Miss Elizabeth A. Randall, past regent of the chapter, has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

MEDFORD

Arrangements are being made for the opening of a postal savings bank at the local postoffice about Aug. 1.

The Trinity Methodist fair opened last evening on the grounds at Boston avenue and the Mystic Valley boulevard and will be continued tonight. The proceeds are for the building fund.

The largest barge ever entering the Mystic river is now docked at a local wharf. The barge came from Perth Amboy and carried 600 tons cargo. The big vessel was towed up the winding Mystic without difficulty.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The East Bridgewater grange, P. of H., will hold a lawn party this evening in Satucket hall and ground. The committee in charge consists of Ralph M. Seymour, J. K. Alexander, Howland A. Bacon, Daniel Moorhouse, William Burhoe, Mrs. Daniel Moorhouse, Mrs. J. Howard Miller, Mrs. William Burhoe, Mrs. Arthur Leland and Mrs. Howland C. Bacon.

The school committee has elected a new principal for the high school, whose name will be announced upon his acceptance of the position.

MIDDLEBORO

Trustees of the Pratt free school have elected Alvin W. Bearse of Chatham as principal, succeeding Mr. Leatherbarrow, resigned. Mr. Bearse comes here from Leominster, where he has had charge of a large school. He will occupy the Pratt homestead, which the trustees have recently purchased.

The trustees have reelected Miss Mary L. Cook superintendent of drawing and manual training and have chosen H. C. Wetherell supervisor of music.

BRIDGEWATER

Arthur D. Benson, scout master, and his band of boy scouts returned this week from a camping trip in the Blue Hills.

Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn of Boston will give an address in defence of Joseph J. Ector and Arturo Giovannitti, who are held for murder during the Lawrence strike. She will speak on the Common tonight.

READING

Better protection from forest fires is to be given here through the erection of Bear hill of a steel tower, 40 feet in height, from which a watch is to be kept by an employee of the state forester's department. By special telephone connections he may communicate with fire departments here and in neighboring towns.

WAKEFIELD

Four plans for temporarily relieving crowded conditions in the high school building are offered by the investigating committee. They are to build a three-story wing on the west side at a cost of \$10,000, divide room 10 on the first floor into two class rooms, rent quarters for the commercial department or have continuous sessions from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

ARLINGTON

These are the new officers of the Missionary and Social Union of the Arlington First Baptist church: President, Mrs. W. H. Heustaux; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles B. Devereaux, Mrs. J. F. Bullock and Mrs. Franklin Wyman; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Higgins; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. A. Chick; treasurer, Mrs. Ralph L. Page; auditor, Mrs. J. Howell Crosby.

MALDEN

The Rev. and Mrs. Henry J. Kilbourne were given an informal reception by members of the Flanders class of the Mystic Side Congregational church and a purse containing \$42 was presented them.

Miss Ida B. Mackenzie opened the Bell Rock free out-of-door school this morning for its twelfth season.

LEXINGTON

Everything is now in readiness at the Hayes memorial fountain on the common for the replacing of the statue of Capt. John Parker, and it will be probably hoisted into place today. Yesterday was spent in drilling the four holes in the capstone which will receive the iron rods that support the bronze statue of Parker.

WEBSTER

Twenty-five houses are to be moved on Cross street as they are on the line of the Southern New England railroad, which is to pass through Webster. One of the houses, a cottage belonging to Mrs. Patrick O'Neil, will be relocated on Farrell's hill, on the McQuaid property.

WINCHESTER

Winfield F. Prime of this town has sent out announcements of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for representative in the district composed of Winchester and West Medford. It is said by friends of Representative Wilton B. Fay of West Medford that he will be a candidate for renomination.

CONCORD

The tax rate for this town, which was announced the first of the week by the assessor, is the lowest since 1904, when the rate was \$13.90 on \$1000. This year it is \$14, or a decrease of 25 cents over 1910. There are now 1088 poll tax payers in town, as against 1676 last year. The total valuation is placed at \$8,421,400, which is a gain of over \$400,000 in a year; \$5,152,501 of this amount is on real estate, and \$3,268,899 is on personal property. Both figures show a large material increase in the valuation.

Miss Agnes L. Clancy, head of the commercial department of the Clinton high school, has been elected by the Concord school committee as assistant in the new commercial department, which will be opened at the Concord high school in September.

MELROSE

The first candidate for presidential elector in the new eighth congressional district is Harry C. Woodill of West Emerson street. He was a clerk at the recent Chicago convention, is treasurer of the Republican city committee and a former chairman of the board of registrars of voters.

Laying the new gas service mains for Stoneham through this city starts today. The pipes are to be placed in Wyomington avenue, Florence, Foster, Vinton, Oris, Warren and Franklin streets as far as the Stoneham line and will carry the main gas supply to that town from the Malden & Melrose Gaslight Company plant in Malden.

NEEDHAM

Selectman Henry T. Childs has taken out primary nomination papers as a candidate for the Republican nomination in the first Norfolk representative district.

James Walton of Vineland, N. J., who resided here in the seventies, is in town this week.

QUINCY

Board of trade will inspect the several industries of the city on July 24. This will be followed by a shore dinner at Houghs Neck.

The Sunday school of the West Methodist Episcopal church holds an outing at Highland park, Brockton, today.

RANDOLPH

The Odd Fellows Building Association has elected: President, John K. Willard; secretary and treasurer, John H. Pero; directors, Thomas P. Jones, M. Morton Hunt, Clarence L. Hager, John K. Willard and John H. Pero.

EVERETT

Surveyors have been at work this week on the proposed route of the elevated structure through this city to Malden square. It is expected that the uprisings will be put in position within a few weeks for the overhead system.

ROCKLAND

The opening of a night-blooming cereus was the occasion of a large gathering at the residence of Herbert N. Pratt Tuesday evening.

WEYMOUTH

L. W. Crandall, master of James Humphrey school, has resigned to accept a position in a school at Newport, R. I.

ABINGTON

Mrs. Jennie Lombard entertained the Young Ladies' Owl Club at her home on Plymouth street Tuesday evening.

HOUSE TO BE BUSY UNTIL SENATE QUITS

WASHINGTON—For presentation to the House rules committee has prepared special legislation to keep that branch busy while the Senate is finishing its affairs before adjournment.

It is planned to give special consideration to five bills before the House merchant marine and fisheries committee, including the Senate bill regulating radio-telegraphy—drawn as a result of the Titanic wreck—and the seaman's labor bill which asks for protection of seamen of merchant vessels. The rules committee has prepared a special rule to give these measures precedence.

Following the marine legislation the Lever bill for extension of agricultural university work and the bill of Chairman Adamson of the House interstate commerce committee providing for physical valuation of railroads will be presented for passage if possible before adjournment.

MR. LUCE TO RUN FOR REELECTION

Papers were taken out today for the renomination of Robert Luce for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Luce said in relation thereto: "Many friends have been good enough to express the hope that I would instead be a candidate for the first place, but the more general opinion appears to be that I can be of greater service by following the normal course of a candidacy for reelection."

REPORT MADE ON LIGNONIER WRECK
WASHINGTON—Chief Inspector Belknap of the interstate commerce commission, who investigated the Lignonier (Pa.) train wreck, reported today that it was caused by the failure of the despatcher to deliver orders, or of the conductor to obey them. The mishap occurred when a passenger car was being pushed ahead of the locomotive. Inspector Belknap said this was dangerous practice. Twenty-seven people were slain and about 40 were injured.

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GOLD, \$3.00 per bottle.

SILVER, \$1.00 per can.

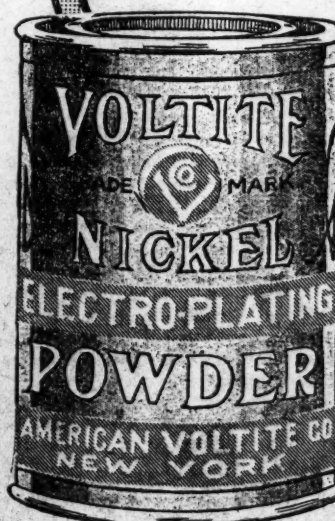
NICKEL, KNIFE OR TIN, 50c per can.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE COUNTRY TOWN SEEN BY JOHN NOLEN

Landscape Architect Calls
Attention to Needs of Way-
land That May Also Be
Found in Other Towns

POINTS OUT MEANS

Some valuable hints for many communities may be found in the report of John Nolen, the eminent landscape architect, to the improvement society of Wayland, Mass., intended to serve as a basis for the intelligent preservation and improvement of that place as a country town, reprinted from the American City, and reading in part as follows:

tree planting and tree maintenance would have a decided effect upon the appearance of the main roads, and by awakening local pride the character of private building might be improved and the orderliness of private grounds increased. The town itself, however, has the responsibility for the most necessary improvement, namely, the acquisition of the triangle bounded by Main street, the state road west and Pelham Island road and its improvement as a public open space. In my judgment this is a great opportunity for Wayland. This triangle is so small and so situated that its use for private business purposes is more than likely to prove unfavorable to the orderly and right appearance of the town. But if it were made a permanent public open space, all the property fronting upon it would be rendered more suitable for the proper kind of store and business development.

Attractive Roads

The highway system of Wayland is the result of influences exercised one by one during a period of nearly 300 years. Considering the haphazard character of the method followed, the results are fairly good. The general locations of roads are convenient and no important connection has been omitted. It is difficult to get accurate information as to the legal width of roads, but it seems certain that no road is wider than 66 feet, and most of the roads are only half that width. In the future the main highways of Wayland will have an even heavier motor traffic than today. Some of them will have to provide for one or two lines of electric cars. Such roads should also have separate sidewalks. To walk in the road itself, as one must do today on the state road in Wayland, is unsatisfactory. Furthermore, main roads, and also other roads in Wayland, should be wide enough for shade trees and other roadside planting.

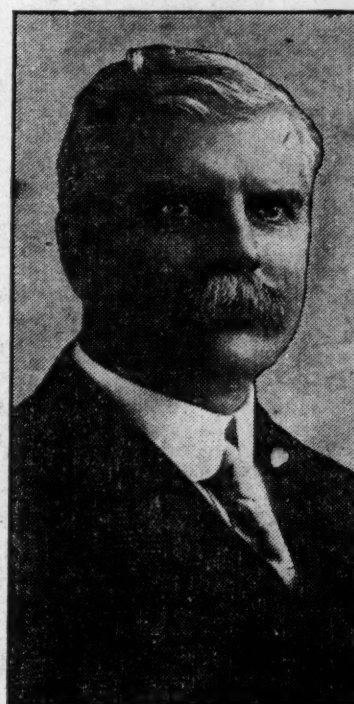
Footpaths Convenience

In addition to sidewalks running parallel to the main roads, a system of cross connecting footpaths, such as one finds in English towns and villages, would be a source of convenience and pleasure. The cost of their establishment ought not to be great.

The general appearance of the village centers of Wayland and Cohasset is unattractive and in some places, disorderly and shabby. Much of the public as well as private property lacks neat and suitable improvement. Without making the main street at all like a city street, the grass strips, trees, sidewalks and gutters should be improved according to a definite plan. Some sort of low inconspicuous curbing is indispensable to a neat appearance of the roads and grass margins in the store centers, and the carriage approaches to these stores and to the postoffice should be defined and provided for, and not left to the chance location of drivers.

The village center at Wayland would be greatly improved by the purchase of the state road, give no better impression than the approach by rail. Intelligent

ENGINEERS' HEAD COMPLETES PLEA FOR HIGHER WAGE



WARREN S. STONE

NEW YORK—Warren S. Stone, chief of the locomotive engineers, completed the oral presentation of the case of the engineers of 50 eastern railroads, before the arbitration commission at Manhattan beach on Tuesday. The engineers ask for shorter hours and higher pay. B. A. Worthington, president of the Chicago & Alton, spokesman for the railroads, began his argument in reply.

Mr. Worthington said: "The engineers demand would have increased their compensation on all railroads \$7,172,574 or 17.71 per cent."

Mr. Worthington said that standardization of the wages of engineers would have to be followed by adjustments of wages paid firemen and other employees and that the total increase in wages of all employees would amount approximately to \$63,000,000 a year.

Mr. Worthington asserted that to pay the same rate of wages that more prosperous roads pay would bankrupt many and prevent needed improvements on others.

ground and recreation field in connection with the Wayland school. In both village centers much can be done by the planting of trees, shrubs and hardy perennials. Here is an opportunity for the voluntary improvement association to afford an object lesson. Under the supervision and subject to the approval of the town, the local improvement association could carry out the recommended planting of public and quasi-public property, and perhaps secure the cooperation of private property owners in the planting of private property.

ARBITRATORS REVIEW STRIKE FACTS BEFORE REPORT TO GOVERNOR

Owing to the demands for a speedy decision the state board of arbitration commenced today to review the evidence submitted in the car strike inquiry which closed late yesterday. It is expected that the finding will be forwarded to Governor Foss shortly. Governor Foss has promised to review the evidence and findings and to try to bring about an adjustment.

Meantime the organizations affiliated with the Boston Central Labor Union continue to pass resolutions indorsing the carmen's attitude and issue statements saying that a general strike of all the trade unions in the central body will result unless a settlement is effected within a few days.

Last night the mayor was criticized by speakers before the Dorchester Citizens Association because he has not attended strike settlement meetings.

A mass meeting of the strikers and their sympathizers was held in the Vine Street church last night at which many politicians prominent in ward 17 were speakers.

Among the union labor organizations that met last night and took action regarding the "L" car men's strike were the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers union and Harnessmakers union. Both voted unanimously to go out on a general strike, should the Boston C. L. U. decide such action necessary.

Tomorrow night will be the big mass meeting in the Arena. The executive committee of the striking carmen have completed their list of speakers for the meeting, but the names of Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald, both of whom were invited, do not appear in the list.

NEW MAPS URGED FOR SCHOOL USE

WASHINGTON—At nearly every meeting or convention of public school teachers between now and the opening of the school term in September the United States government will be represented by a topographer, whose errand is to induce the schools to abandon the use of the old geographies, which have been considered standard for years and adopt the unit system of geography of the United States.

While the topographical and geological survey of the country is by no means completed, the more important sections have been so thoroughly covered that the United States geological survey believes that the maps are far better for the use of school children than any other.

U. S. S. WYOMING ON WAY NORTH
DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del.—The battleship Wyoming passed out to sea late Tuesday en route to the coast of Maine for her official trial. She had been pulled off a mud bank by tugs.

LURE OF THE CABOT STREET POOL IS FELT BY ROXBURY SWIMMERS

Boys and Girls and Men and Women All Enjoy "Dip" in Rippling Waters at Municipal Bathing Place

DISCIPLINE OF BEST

In view of modern industrial encroachment facilities for swimming out of doors are not what they were, and natatoriums have entered more extensively upon the scene. These swimming pools are becoming features in towns and cities all over America. In a series of articles, the third of which appears today, the Monitor is showing how both the small and the large communities provide swimming facilities.

CERTAIN city institutions fit their environments so perfectly that where at one time they were considered merely ornamental and satisfying they become a necessity. When natatoriums were established in the larger communities they naturally caught the public's fancy. But it has remained for municipal swimming pools to establish themselves firmly in the public esteem, and in no city and under no conditions is this shown more strikingly than at the Cabot street swimming school, Roxbury.

Located in a densely populated section of Boston, with factories and tenements all around, the Cabot street bath establishment has come to mean a great deal to the people of that neighborhood. Boys and girls, men and women take advantage of this opportunity to disport themselves in the large and well kept pool. The rules are rigid, but the strict enforcement of them is agreeable to patrons of the place.

Considerable less is known about the bathing and swimming facilities of Boston than the other municipal departments. Yet the taxpayers get full returns for whatever outlays are exacted in the direction of public baths and swimming pools. According to the last annual report of the Boston bath department, 1910-1911, the appropriation for the fiscal year was \$175,000; but go to the Cabot street place, for instance, on any fine summer evening, watch the scores of boys enjoying themselves to their heart's content, see them dive headlong into the inviting pool, hear their shouts of merriment and it is safe to conclude that for every dollar expended by the wise city fathers for swimming indoors lads are getting more than a thousand dollar's worth of fun and pleasure.

Harry A. Grainger is the swimming instructor at the Cabot street institution. He has been in charge of this work for more than six years, a few months less than the time since the present pool took the place of a smaller one. Mr. Grainger understands the boy nature, especially when in the water. He has the complete respect and confidence of the young people and their elders. The swimming master has seen some surprising records made in the open as the result of lessons learned within doors.

"If ever discipline is needed it is around the swimming pool," said Mr. Grainger in speaking about the work. "Boys, of course, must have their fun, but I permit nothing that will either detract from others enjoying themselves or is a hindrance to the one who is bent on making trouble. Here we have a very diverse element to deal with. But I must say that I can find no fault with the lads. They realize very well that because the city provides this pool and their parents pay the taxes that does not entitle them to do as they please."

"Now there is a case in point!" And Mr. Grainger stopped a boy who came running along the side of the pool at full speed.

"What do you mean by this?" he demanded of the lad. "Don't you know the rules? Have you read that sign?"

The boy confessed ruefully that he didn't know about any rules and hadn't read any sign.

"I thought so," said Mr. Grainger, evidently well satisfied with the explanation. "You see," turning to his visitor, "this boy is a stranger on these premises."

Then to the young offender: "Just take a good look at the rules on the wall and you will know what is expected of you."

The boy went up to the sign and after a moment's study returned to the pool.

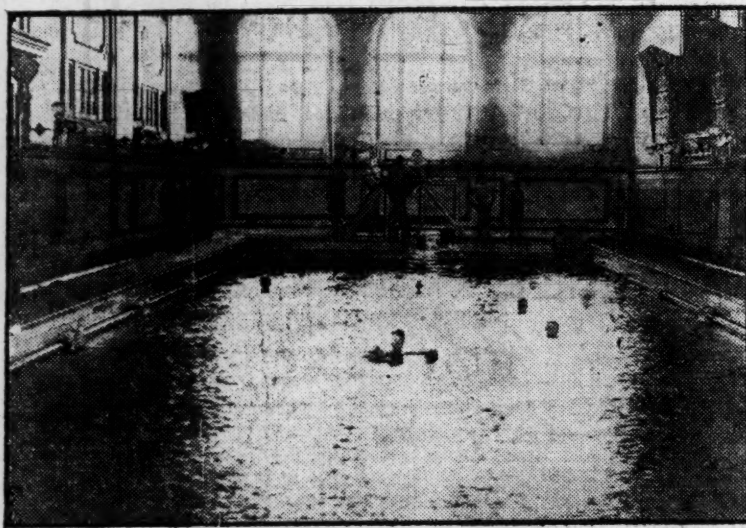
"There are too many sharp edges around this tank and the floor becomes decidedly slippery," Mr. Grainger continued. This boy makes his first visit here today and therefore is not to blame, but over there is a lad who knows all about the rules, and he ought to know enough to tell his friend whom he brought here about our rules the moment he knows they are violated."

"Harry," he called, "you should know better than to let your companion violate the regulations. Now see you keep that in mind." That closed the incident.

"As for the girls, who come here on certain days set apart for them," continued Mr. Grainger, "they get no less fun out of the water sport than the boys do. Are they quiet? Well, I guess not. Why, this is nothing to what the girls produce when half a hundred of them begin to make thinks lively. But we wouldn't deprive the youngsters of their vocal privileges. Let them have a good time. The girls make good swimmers, by the way. It is my candid



Prospective swimmers waiting in line to obtain bathing trunks at the entrance to the Cabot street pool



Group of boys and young men swimmers at the Cabot street pool to enjoy themselves in the cool, clear water

opinion that it is little less than criminal not to have every boy and girl instructed in swimming, especially when it can be had for the mere asking, as it were."

Like the instructors at the other Boston swimming pools, Mr. Grainger is accountable to Hugh C. McGrath, the general superintendent of the Boston bath department. Mr. McGrath almost constantly on the move visiting in his automobile the one or other indoor pool or outside swimming place. He took time to tell the Monitor a few things about the work that occupies his attention continually.

"It may interest Bostonians to know," said Mr. McGrath, "that when I attended the convention of bath commissioners in New York recently our city was paid a distinct compliment by the many experts on swimming in attendance. It was admitted that no other community did so well with public bath and swimming pool accommodations as Boston."

"I am free to say that without the necessary public support this happy state of affairs could not have been forthcoming. And when we consider that here is a city located on the seaboard and yet it provides all-the-year-round facilities, then it is still more interesting to know that we stand in the front rank."

"Take a place like the Cabot street pool. To my mind it is one of the greatest of moral factors for influencing the boys in a proper direction. It means very much to have something which can take him off the street, whether it be in the summer or in winter. Let alone the idea of cleanliness, there is so much that is correlated which becomes a fixed purpose with the boys the moment they enter."

STATE INSPECTS PRINTING HOUSES

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Philadelphia is shown to have 355, or considerably more than one third, of the printing and binding establishments in Pennsylvania inspected by the state factory inspection department, according to a recent report by Captain John C. Delaney, chief inspector.

The report shows that 831 such establishments were inspected, the total number of employees being 24,011, of which 18,278 were males and 5733 females. Fifty-eight counties had establishments large enough to warrant state inspection. In the Philadelphia establishments were more than half of the total number of males reported in the industry in the whole state, the figures showing 11,499. The number of females reported was 3701.

TURKEY MAY PLACE FOREIGN ADVISER OVER INSPECTORS

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—It is understood that when the estimates of the department of the interior are before the Chamber of Deputies the minister of the interior will submit a scheme for the establishment of a corps of inspectors for the department under the orders of a foreign adviser, and the appointment of independent inspectors in each vilayet, who will control all the officials of the provincial administration. It is said that the minister intends to engage an Englishman who knows the country for the post of inspector, and to provide him with one or two of his fellow-countrymen as his assistants.

2500 EXPECTED AT CALIFORNIA MINING CONGRESS IN YREKA

YREKA, Cal.—More than 2500 miners are expected at the mining congress and exhibit that opens here Friday, says the San Diego Union.

In addition to the purpose of calling attention to mining districts little known which have good mines it is also the purpose of the convention to discuss proposed laws for the bettering of the condition of the miners in working their claims and in obtaining patents. Several prospectors who have made a study of mining laws will express their opinions and make recommendations.

State Mineralogist W. H. Storms will be present at the congress, and has expressed a desire to meet the miners and learn their needs. Addresses will be delivered on subjects of interest to mining men, such as "Mining Methods," "Mine Management and Development," "Metallurgical Processes," "Geology," "Waste and Losses," and there will be discussions on the relation of the forest reserve department to the miners.

Prizes will be awarded for the best individual exhibits, and it is expected the competition for these prizes will be keen and that as a result there will be a large number of excellent exhibits. Mining men in Siskiyou will show quartz valued at tens of thousands of dollars a ton and samples of rich gravel.

The executive committee is making an effort to induce the mining men of Shasta, Trinity, Modoc, Lassen and Del Norte counties to make exhibits and become interested in the congress in other ways. A special effort is being made to induce Shasta and Trinity counties to send representatives to Yreka at the congress, as there is more money spent in mining and more miners engaged in taking minerals from the ground than in all the other counties of southern Oregon and northern California.

It is reported that favorable replies have been received to many of the invitations sent to the above counties, stating that mining exhibits and many miners will represent them.

NEW PULP PLANT FOR OREGON TOWN

PORTLAND, Ore.—Robert Nerdrum and Hyalte Nerdrum, young Norwegians who are interested in the Coos Bay Pulp & Paper Company of Marshfield were in this city recently.

Hyalte Nerdrum, in speaking of this new industry at Coos Bay, said: "It will be a year before we begin the manufacture of wood pulp, as it takes that long to complete the buildings of reinforced concrete, and install the machinery. The machinery will largely be manufactured in this country but some parts will come from Europe."

"The process of separating the wood fiber in this country is known as the soda process, while we are to use the sulphate of soda process."

"We are jointly interested in the enterprise with the C. A. Smith Lumber Company and our raw material will consist of the refuse from the mill of that company, which is now destroyed."

"After the plant opens there will be fully 100 men employed. Our ultimate plan is to operate a paper mill at Coos Bay, but this will not be attempted at present."

DENVER'S MAYOR FIGURES LOSSES

DENVER, Col.—Mayor Henry J. Arnold on Tuesday night estimated the total damage of Sunday's high water here at \$4,000,000. Damage to crops and irrigation projects is placed at \$2,000,000. About 3000 people were made homeless and a dozen are reported to be missing.

LABOR AND LIBERALS HAVE NOW COME TO CRISIS IN COALITION

Both Parties Break Former Unwritten Agreement Not to Compel Three-Cornered Fight in By-Elections

FEELING GROWING

Roots of Cleavage May Be Sunk in Conflict Between Wealthy Radicals and the Men Who Are in Industry

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—There can be no question that a crisis has been reached in the coalition of the Liberal and Labor parties in the House of Commons.

The cleavage is not of yesterday, nor has it sprung up, like a mushroom, over some particular divergence of opinion. It dates back for a considerable period, and its roots are probably sunk in the conflict of opinion between the wealthy radicals and the representatives of the industrial population. It is perhaps not too much to say that there is as little sympathy between these two sections as there is between the Labor men and the Conservatives. For political reasons, this is glossed over, but when either side is free to express its real conviction, no secret is made of the fact, with the result that the struggle which has arisen over the Crewe and Hanley vacancies, is merely the proverbial straw which shows the way in which the parliamentary wind is blowing.

Radicals with large fortunes view with distrust the socialistic tendencies of the Labor party, whilst they repudiate with aversion the syndicalist propensities of the left wing of that party. The Labor men, on the other hand, have for a long time been in revolt against what they regard as the reactionary tendency of the ministry.

The idea of Mr. Lloyd-George as a reactionary may be humorous to a Conservative, but to the Labor party in general and the advanced Labor party in particular, such an act as the insurance act represents nothing so much as an attempt to take the wind out of the socialistic sails.

Feeling Accentuated

The action of the government during the strikes of the last few years has accentuated and embittered this feeling. The calling out of the troops during the railway strike and the coal strike, the refusal to accept the much debated minimum wage clause, to say nothing of a rumored inclination to adopt the principle of compulsory arbitration, safeguarded by guarantees, have all provided a fulcrum of friction, of which the Unionists have not failed to take full advantage.

The consequence is that the dispute as to the right to be allowed to be represented, at Hanley and Crewe, does not constitute the true cause of the disagreement, but is rather the final straw which has broken the backs of both camels.

For some time past there has been a loose, unwritten agreement with respect to parliamentary constituencies where a three-cornered contest might follow a vacancy. It cannot be pretended that there has been any fixed agreement and every time a vacancy has occurred in one of these divisions there has been a certain warmth of argument before a decision has been arrived at.

It was Mr. Churchill, who, characteristically enough, first put the min-

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We have just received a carload of furniture which is a cleanup of our factory at this time. We shall place these pieces on our street floor at 33 1-3% discount to close them out at once, as we need the room for our fall opening, Aug. 15.



GUSTAV STICKLEY
The Craftsman

C. BRYANT
Manager

isterial position with more candor than tact, and the warmth with which the labor members responded to him was reported in these columns at the time.

Chief Whip is Brilliant

There is no doubt that the master of Elibank is a chief whip of exceptional capacity and brilliance, and it is probably only owing to his generalship, combined with his well-known friendship for the fighting man of the party, the chancellor of the exchequer, that the day of reckoning has been so long delayed.

In the present instance, either the master of Elibank's hand has been forced by the local Liberals, or else his extraordinary political intuition has told him that now is the time to stand, for it seems beyond question that he decided to nail the Liberal colors to the masthead, both at Hanley and in the Crewe division of Cheshire. A chief whip is, almost in the nature of things, an opportunist, and Mr. Murray has probably realized very distinctly that, at the present moment, a split between the Liberal and the Labor parties would be fraught with far greater disaster to the latter than to the former. If the Liberal support were withdrawn from the Labor group, it is possible that, at the next election, they would return with seriously diminished numbers to Westminster. An election, so or later on this might not be the case, but a chief whip can rarely afford to look beyond the election of the day.

The seat at Hanley was held by the Liberals down to the year 1900. In that year, it was captured by a Unionist, against whom the late member, Enoch Edwards, stood, as a Liberal. When, in the election of 1906, Mr. Edwards came forward as the Labor member, he was accepted as the representative of the coalition by the Liberal organization, and in that, the year of the great debacle, he was returned by an enormous majority. From that time down to the present instant, he has sat as a Labor member, but has had at his disposal the Liberal executive. When, a few weeks ago, the seat became vacant, the Liberals proposed to run their own candidate, but found that the Labor party were equally determined on running theirs.

The argument of the Liberal organization, that the late member had been adopted by them as the strongest possible candidate, to win the seat from the Unionist, as having previously stood as the Liberal candidate before joining the Labor party, and that he had had the advantage of the Liberal organization, was met by the Labor party with the reply that, whoever was the machinery, the money had been theirs, and that Hanley was one of the seats which it was distinctly understood was for the future to be regarded as Labor.

Mr. Edwards had a majority at the last election of almost 4000 votes, so that even with two candidates standing there was considerable leeway for the Unionist to make up. Whatever else happens the election is distinctly interesting, in so far as it discloses the relative positions of the Liberal and Labor parties in a typical industrial borough.

Unfortunately perhaps for the government, a vacancy occurred simultaneously in the Crewe division of Cheshire. Here the Liberal majority was by no means so great, amounting only to 1700 votes. If therefore a Labor candidate was to invade this constituency it is difficult to see how the Unionist could fail to capture the seat.

It is true, that in the election of January, 1910, a Labor member did split the coalition vote, and that in spite of this the Liberal was returned by a large majority, with the result that the Labor party made no attempt to attack the seat at the by-election in the April of the same year.

Seat May Be Lost

If, however, the Labor party, as it has threatened, deliberately takes the field in a determined effort to prove to the government its strength in the constituencies, whatever the eventual effect, the, at all events temporary, loss of the seat is regarded as more than probable.

Much will probably depend upon the disclosures made at the ensuing poll. If the Labor party succeeds in seriously damaging the Liberals, or the Liberals succeed in seriously damaging the Labor

OREGON CONCERN BUILDS SAWMILL

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Seventy men are at work at the Algoma Lumber Company's new sawmill on Upper Klamath lake and it is expected that the plant, the second largest in Klamath county, will be in operation by August.

The mill, when it commences operations, will have a daily capacity of 125,000 feet. Surrounding the plant the company owns 15,000 acres of timber, and to transport this to the mill work has already been started on a logging railroad. This will be built four miles in length this season and extended further into the timber when necessary.

AMUSEMENTS

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Splendid Iron Steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD

This fine large steady boat easily accommodates 1800 persons and is equipped with wireless telegraph, refreshment counter, cool storerooms, and every convenience.

Leaves Bay Line Wharf, 409 Atlantic Avenue (near Rowe's Wharf), daily 9 A. M. Sundays and Holidays 9:30 A. M. \$1.00 round trip. The one way no stopovers. Special rates to schools, societies and clubs. Faber B. Dyer, Manager Cape Cod Steamship Co., Boston. Phone Main 1375.

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Luxurious cars, guide drivers, all around Boston to the Wayside Inn, Concord, Lexington, Cambridge, including dinner, \$5.00. 100-mile trip through historic Plymouth, along the ocean, Dismal, including dinner, \$5.00. Back Bay, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, 50 miles, four hours, \$15.00. For folders and information, apply Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office.

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Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St., Elevated Station, Boston, weather right, Wed. Days 10 A. M. 5 P. M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A. M.; leave Gloucester at 8:15 P. M. Good Music. 50c each way. E. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & O. S. Co.

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NORUMBEGA

LIBERAL LEADERS BRILLIANT

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor during visit to Riviera)

Master of Elibank (in straw hat) and Mr. Lloyd-George, British chancellor, seen off duty

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Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

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One Person	Per Day	Two persons	Per Day
Room with detached bath	\$2 to \$3	Room with detached bath	\$3 to \$5
Room with private bath	\$3 to \$5	Room with private bath	\$5 to \$8
Room with private bath	\$5 to \$8	Room with private bath	\$8 to \$10

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Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.
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Special rates or leases for suites.

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Most beautiful location on the lake. Adjoining the new Country and Yacht Club. Golf and Tennis Tournaments. Large airy rooms with private baths. All steamers land in front of Hotel. Livery and Garage. Write for illustrated booklet and rates. JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

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Fine location, facing the Lake and two blocks from the Ocean. Modern Apartments; Telephone in All Rooms; Rooms on suite with Private Bath; Steam Heat; Electric Elevator. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Prop. Formerly Manager Columbia Hotel, Thousand Island Park, N. Y.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av., 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

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European, 75c to \$2.50
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Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara
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PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

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Commanding the most
MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD
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Under the Management of James Woods

GOOD ROADS ADD TO FARM WEALTH

KANSAS CITY—W. S. Webb of the Missouri Savings Association was one of the good roads enthusiasts who made the tour of inspection over the North Missouri state highway recently, says the Star. And this is the observation he had to make on good roads:
"Not once in 100 times do we have to lend money on farms in front of which a good road passes. Good roads and mortgages don't go together. Bad roads and mortgages do. The good farmer who makes money realizes the money making value of a good road and sees to it that his road to town is a good one."

Enjoy Summer Pleasures

at this delightful haven of relief from sultry weather and depressing heat. Cool refreshing breezes and every hot weather comfort. The quiet rest of country or seashore—ten minutes ride from city's theatre and shopping district. Smooth sandy beach, beautiful lawns and flower beds. 450 large airy rooms, 350 private baths, broad promenade veranda.

Chicago Beach Hotel

(AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN)
Best of food, temptingly served. Music, dancing, boating, bathing, riding and driving—every outdoor gayety. Grounds adjoin the great South Parks, famous for their golf links. Rooms, courts, lawns, boulevards, etc. Plenty of restful secluded spots for those seeking quiet. Summer guests and transients always find true hospitality.
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Overlooking Harbor and Sound. All Rooms with Private Bath. RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP. Superior Dining Service and Cafe. One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

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The most delightful vacation resort on the continent. The summer metropolis of Nova Scotia. Visited annually by thousands of American tourists. Always cool and breezy. ON BEAUTIFUL ANnapolis BASIN. Picturesque scenery, sailing, fishing, bathing, canoeing, fine drives. A sportsman's paradise. 20 hours from Boston. Three steamship routes, 13 sailings a week in summer. For hotel and boarding house rates, leaflets of information, business opportunities, maps, routes, etc., write "Publicity," Digby, Nova Scotia.

BARTON HOUSE, Barton, Nova Scotia

An ideal place for a real vacation. On St. Mary's Bay shore, 9 miles from Digby. Bathing, boating, salt and fresh water fishing. Excellent table. Quiet surroundings. G. H. McNEILL.

LARGE WATER TANK IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta's water supply system includes the largest water tank in the world. It covers an area of two and one third acres, and the total weight when it is full of water is 72,000 tons. There are 32 miles of steel joists in the vertical columns and bracings, and in the foundations 20 miles of steel joists and tie bars, says the Dallas News.

The capacity of the tank is 9,000,000 gallons of water. The tank acts as a balancer and to assist the pumps when they can not send sufficient water into the mains to meet the demand.

During the night hours, when the pumps provide more water than is required, the excess quantity goes into the tank; when the demand is greater the water from the tank flows automatically into the mains.

ORIGIN OF TENNIS

Tennis was played first in England about 1550. It was adapted from the French handball or palm play and was played in covered courts. Henry VII and Henry VIII were fond of this game, says the Kansas City Star. James I recommended tennis to the crown prince as a good amusement. Charles II was an accomplished player and was the first to dress in a special costume while playing tennis.

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The Blackstone

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The Drake Hotel Co.

Owners and Managers.

The House of Harmony

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Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.
The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.
Single rooms, with lavatory \$2.50
Single rooms, with bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

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400 ROOMS.
FIREPROOF.
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STATE BANKS MAKE REPORTS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Total resources of the 319 state banks in Indiana amount to \$89,534,151.17, according to a report compiled in the bank department of the office of the auditor of state by Harry L. Arnold, chief clerk.

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This is Seattle's scenic hotel—picturesquely situated within ten minutes of the metropolitan center.
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UNITED STATES PLANS TO TAKE VIRGINIA LANDS

Federal Agents Inspect Watersheds With View of Purchasing 200,000 Acres to Conserve Timber Growth

COST TO BE \$1,000,000

RICHMOND, Va.—That the United States is investigating the titles to about 200,000 acres of heretofore considered worthless lands on Virginia watersheds, with their purchase in view at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, was disclosed upon the return of A. S. Lanier, assistant to the solicitor of the government department of agriculture, who has for several weeks been on inspection trip of Virginia, accompanied by surveyors and title examiners, says the Virginian.
The price that will be paid by the government for these lands in Virginia is from \$3 to \$7 per acre.
The 200,000 acres now under consideration without doubt will be taken over by the government just as soon as all legal questions thereto are arranged.
The government has available \$12,000,000 for the purchase of lands. The purpose of the government is to secure the maintenance of a perpetual growth of

forest on the watersheds of navigable streams where such growth will materially aid in preventing flood, in improving low waters, in preventing erosion of steep slopes and the silting up of the river channels, and thereby improve the flow of water for navigation.
The lands purchased will be converted into forest reserves and will be patrolled and guarded, as in the case of the Yellowstone park.
The lands thus far under consideration in Virginia are in the following areas:

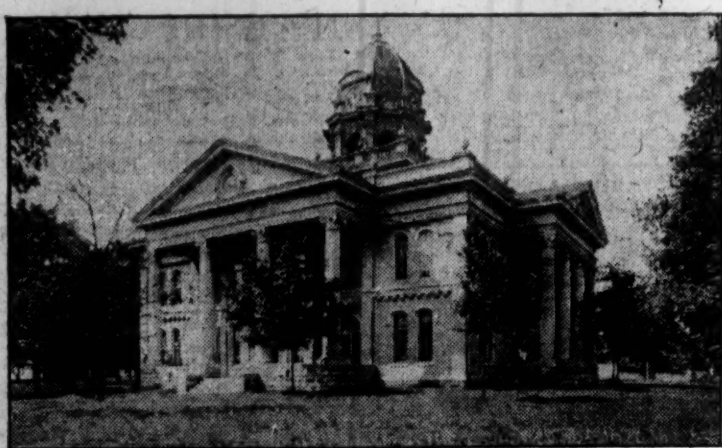
Potomac—In Shenandoah county, west of Stony creek and Little North mountain and south of Capala mountain; lands in Rockingham county, west of Little North mountain and south of Slate springs and Rawley springs.
Massanutten Mountain—Lands in Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and Page counties, situated between the north and south forks of Shenandoah river, comprising in general Massanutten mountain north of McGaheysville postoffice and south of Waterlick postoffice.
Natural Bridge—Lands situated on the Blue Ridge and outlying mountains in northern Bedford county; in Botetourt county, east of Buchanan and south of the James river; lands in Rockbridge county south of the James river.
White Top—Lands in Washington, Smyth, Grayson and Wythe counties.

1700 more than 12 years ago. The place bears further distinction from having been laid out by the United States government and a broad boulevard or parkway built around it 94 years ago, and as the birthplace of Helen Keller.
There are good railroad facilities here, a cotton gin and several academic institutions, and the city is connected by steamboat with some important business centers. The unusual width of the streets is one of the first things noted by the visitor.
Only a little space separates Tusculumbia, the old town, from Sheffield, the new city, which was established about 25 years ago. The survey of Sheffield reaches the south bank of the Tennessee river and on the north bank of the stream, almost opposite, is the city of Florence, with its shady, well kept streets, its drives, its schools and its young people of fashion. Florence has the leading schools, while Sheffield has five blast furnaces, a rolling mill and

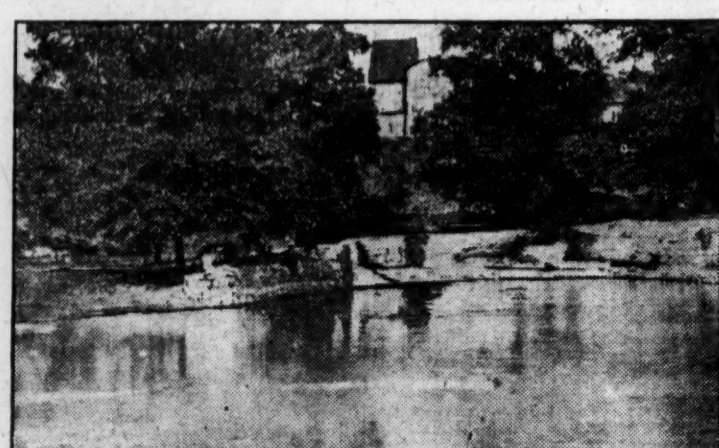
TUSCUMBIA, ALA., CITY OF HOMES, LINKED TO BUSINESS CENTERS

Little Municipality Laid Out by the United States Government Birthplace of People Who Won Note

TUSCUMBIA, Ala.—This little city, the county seat of Colbert county, nestling in a beautiful valley close to the Tennessee river, has forged ahead in the last decade until its population is estimated at about 4000—nearly



Court house in Tusculumbia, the county seat of Colbert county, in Alabama, is a structure of fine appearance



"The Big Spring" in Tusculumbia, a place reminiscent of this progressive little Alabama city's interesting past

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European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

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New, Modern, All Conveniences.
Superb Location on the Beach Front.
Always Cool. All Attractions. Booklet.

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"The City Care Forgot"

QUAINT HISTORIC

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America's Convention and Carnival City

The St. Charles

Finest All-Year Hotel in the South. Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City. European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for booklet of New Orleans.

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Unique Sea Food Cuisine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast. HAMPTON ROAD, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships. Special weekly rates June to October.

Booklets at Marsters, 248 Washington St., and Raymond & Whitecomb, 300 Wash. St. Or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

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DEER PARK HOTEL

Crest of the Alleghenies, 8000 feet elevation. An excellent family hotel, offering accommodations for several hundred guests. Service and cuisine first class. Rooms with bath, elevator, broad piazzas. 500-acre park, golf, tennis, swimming, polo, fishing, good orchestra and dancing.

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ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.

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830 Second Avenue
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MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

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144 So. Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams

THE DUTCH GARDEN

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Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch

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LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business.

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YORK, CLIFFS, MAINE

Seashore and Country Combined

A charming, picturesque resort, directly on and overlooking the ocean, combined with every known summer pastime. GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOWLING, AUTOMOBILING, C. A. B. G. BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, FINE ORCHESTRA. On direct line to Portland and White Mountains. Open June 21. For booklet address

HOLLAND HOUSE
5th Ave. and 50th St., N. Y.

BOSTON-HOTEL VENDOME

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive for permanent and transient guests. Perfect quiet.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

WHITE MOUNTAINS NEW PROFILE HOUSE

Twenty Cottages—Open June 20th.

Unexcelled in location and climate. Here the best only can be obtained. On Ideal Tour: Pine Gorge, Golf, Tennis, O. H. Greenleaf, Pres. D. B. Plummer, Mgr.

The Balsams

Disville Hotel, N. H.

A charming hotel in the beautiful White Mountain region. Conducted along lines appealing to men and women of refined tastes. Pure air, invigorating air. Property of 3000 acres. Hunting, fishing, tennis, canoeing, camping, walks and drives. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra. Prospectus Chas. H. Gould, Manager, Box 7, Disville Hotel, N. H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS Russell Cottages, KEARSARGE, N. H.

NEAR MT. KEARSARGE

Steam heat, hot water and drive, good liver, golf, tennis, swimming, etc. Write for rates and booklet.

GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square . . . BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Erector and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.

Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

THE NANEPASHEMET

Opens June 8. Finest location on North Shore. Every room has ocean view. Booklet from R. G. BROWN, Mgr., MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.

BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$9 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10.00 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and up; temperature hotel.

The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE
A BACK BAY CAFE
MODERN, UNIQUE, FINE
Music evenings and Sunday afternoon
Buyer's Chocolates and Bon Bons

THE ROMA

is now serving high-class HOME COOKING

In addition to its famous Italian Spaghetti, Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner. Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service.

221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
NO LIQUORS SERVED.

Steak, Chicken & Fish Dinners

Also a la carte service. Special attention given to parties. Rooms.

SLEEPER'S RESTAURANT

REVERE BEACH, MASS.

Phone 70 Revere. C. H. BROWN, Prop.

GRAPE ARBOR CAFE

NORUMBEGA PARK
AUBURNDALE-ON-CHARLES

Music at Lunch, Dinner and After Theater—Seven-piece Orchestra.

NEW ENGLAND

Spend this Summer by the Sea—at

HOTEL WENTWORTH

NEW CASTLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE
(Near Portsmouth)

Associated with the Ideal Tour NOW OPEN

Situated at the most delightful spot on the northern Atlantic seaboard, for a booklet, describing and illustrating the Hotel's many attractions, address

W. W. FINE, Manager,
Wentworth Hotel Company,
New Castle-by-the-Sea,
Portsmouth, N. H.

New Ocean House

Swampscott, Mass.

On the Famous North Shore NOW OPEN

This magnificent hotel offers to its guests every known facility for safety, comfort and recreation; combining the pleasures of seashore and country under best conditions.

Superb views; safe surf bathing; boating, fishing, golfing, tennis, etc. Unsurpassed roads for automobile touring; commodious garage. Music by soloists of Boston Symphony Orchestra.

E. R. GRABOW COMPANY
Executive Offices
673 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The Sippican

Marion, Massachusetts

ON BUZZARDS BAY

Under new management. Renovated and refurbished.

ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S MOST EXCLUSIVE SUMMER RESORTS

Write for booklet.

Bathing, sailing, Harry T. Miller, golf, tennis, frog, also "The Woodland Park," Auburn, Mass.

HOTEL BOYLSTON ST. THORNDIKE

200 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND'S BEST HOTELS (See Forthcoming)

Also Atlantic House
NANTUCKET BEACH (BOOKLET)

THE ELMS

BEACH BLUFF - MASS.

Splendid bathing, tennis, garage, beautiful surroundings, seashore, country. Special rates for June, J. H. MacLEOD, Manager.

Elmwood by the Merrimac

BOSCAWEN, N. H.

Historic house; auto route to White Mts. 10 miles from Concord; new garage; large piazzas; beautiful lawns; interior quaint; excellent home cooking; bath, electric lights; near depot, P. O.; telephone; booklets.

HOTEL PINES

COTUIT-BY-SEA, MASS.

Best of Bathing and Boating NOW OPEN. Booklet. N. C. MORSE.

BRETTON WOODS

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

Golfers' Paradise—Apex of the Ideal Tour THIS MOUNT PLEASANT (See Forthcoming)

D. J. Trudeau, Mgr. (Closes Oct. 1)

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON (Closes Oct. 1)

Wm. S. Kenney, Mgr. (Closes Oct. 1)

Send for Booklet and Automobile Road Maps

WAYSIDE FARM

Permanent and transient guests. Special. Fried Chicken Dinner, \$1.25. MRS. M. H. HUBBARD. Tel. 46-3 Billerica.

VACATIONS IN VERMONT

Handsome Illustrated Book with full information as to Summer Resorts in Vermont and on shores Lake Champlain, with farm and village home accommodations; \$7 week and up. Send the stamps for mailing. Address "SUMMER HOMES," No. 48, C. V. St., 256 Washington Street, Boston.

ZUFRIEDEN

In the Most Delightful Part of the White Mountains

TENTS BUNGALOWS COTTAGES

Send for booklet. S. G. Davidson, Zufrieden, Tamworth, N. H.

MERRILL HALL

East Gloucester, Mass.

Refined surroundings affording every comfort. Large, cool rooms. Excellent cuisine. Special June rates. Booklet.

BUELL & CROSBY

GREEN COURT VILLA

233 Woodside Ave., Wintthrop Center, Mass.

Under new management, excellent board, large, cool rooms, broad piazzas, good bathing facilities, ideal place to spend the summer; rates reasonable. Tel. 905-N. Wintthrop.

HOWARD INN

PRINCETON MASS

Now open. Special rates for June. Ideal location, 1130 feet altitude; pure, bracing air; no mosquitoes; 35 large rooms. Write now for booklet and reservations. Automobile parties accommodated. MRS. E. L. MURRAY, Prop.

THE SAMOSET

MOUSE ISLAND, MAINE

Combining beauties of Maine Woods and Maine Sea Coast. We own the island and control it for our guests. It is a glorious place for a summer vacation. Terms \$12.50 to \$25.00 per week. FREDERICK DODGE.

TASHMOO INN

ISLAND OF MATITUUS VINEYARD, VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

Table first-class, rates and booklet on application. MRS. A. BOWTELL, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND

The Buckminster

BOSTON'S LEADING FAMILY HOTEL

DINING-ROOM

WILL REMAIN OPEN THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER

Situated at the junction of Commonwealth Avenue, Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, right at the entrance to Boston's famous parkway, and only 15 minutes from the downtown shopping district. The location for the accommodation of tourists is most ideal. All rooms en suite with private bath. American plan only.

F. F. BRINE, Manager.

The Coolidge

Coolidge Corner BROOKLINE

A high-class, moderate-priced family hotel. Dining-room will remain open throughout the summer. Tourist and automobile parties accommodated.

W. N. HOBBS, Manager.

Hotel Plimton, WATCH HILL, R. I.

Directly on the Water. Gas and electricity lighted. Elevator, steam laundry, suites with bath, water and cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet.

JOHN C. KELSIAN, Proprietor.

Home-wood and Cottages, Yarmouth, Me. Directly on Casco Bay—a home of distinction. Artistic surroundings, refined environment, excellent cuisine, 100 acres of wood and shore; 10 miles Portland. Rates \$12.50 up. BURTON P. LYMAN.

HUMANE SOCIETY GETS DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR CHICAGO STREETS

Many Thousands of Children and Animals Helped by Illinois Organization Engaged in Good Works

IN HISTORIC HOME

CHICAGO—Historic interest attached to the house, now the home of the Illinois Humane Society at 1145 South Wabash avenue. It was one of the buildings that survived the great fire of 1871. The house was erected in 1857 by John L. Wilson, who, together with his brother, C. L. Wilson, edited and managed the Chicago Evening Journal in the days when it was known as "The Old Reliable." Later, C. L. Wilson went to England as secretary to the American legation at the court of St. James while his brother remained as editor of the Journal.

The house was substantially built on dimension stones forming a bed-of-rock foundation, with two-foot walls; and it stands today, after 55 years, as a characteristic expression of the accuracy, thoroughness and honesty of the man John Wilson. Edward Burling was the architect. At the time the house was built Wabash avenue was a dirt road running south over the prairie, and Harmon court was the city limits; a line of stages ran south to that street, and, later, a single car track carrying "bob cars" was put through on Wabash avenue.

While Mr. Wilson and his family—a representative one of much social distinction—occupied the homestead, many distinguished people crossed its threshold. Among a long list of interesting guests was Richard J. Oglesby, made Governor of Illinois in 1885, a picturesque character of striking and prepossessing appearance, noted for gallantry during the rebellion, effective oratory, homely expression, broad vernacular and public service. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Wilson and a frequent visitor at his home—so frequent, in fact, that a room was kept in readiness for his exclusive use. When asked by Mr. Wilson in what color he would like to have his room decorated, he replied, "Oh, just 'punkin' yellow." And "punkin' yellow" it was, with all the glory of the sunset.

Some Notable Visitors

General Grant was, perhaps, the most celebrated personage to be entertained in the old house. A particularly notable occasion was a dinner given in his honor in 1868, one of the brilliant social events of the time.

Another visitor of international fame in the artistic world was Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist. He loved to tell of his first visit to Ft. Dearborn—the embryo Chicago—when it was a small village dropped down in a vast mud-hole with nothing to indicate its future greatness. During his second concert tour in America, which lasted five years, he and his violin several times visited the Wilson home.

The Wilson family continued to occupy the house until 1870, when another chapter was to be added to its historical interest. Shortly after the Chicago fire, at the time when the city was under the military control of the United States for the preservation of property, peace and order, General Sheridan and his staff rented the Wilson homestead at \$5000 a year as army headquarters.

In 1893 a group of generous men and women purchased the Wilson house and

NEW ENGLAND

"On the Edge of the Ocean"



HOTEL PRESTON AND COTTAGE

Beach Bluff, Mass.

J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor
Also Proprietor THE LOUISBURG, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Hotel Preston is noted for its luxurious yet homelike appointments—its unique location—on a bluff overlooking the sea, in the center of the summer life of the famous North Shore. Every out-of-door and indoor amusement. Best bathing beach on the New England coast. Enjoy rest, recreation, bathing, riding, driving, and cuisine at this fashionable resort.

Lincoln House

Swampscott, Mass.

FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON

Conceded by all as the finest location on North Shore NOW OPEN

ROBERT B. WARDWELL, Manager

NEW ENGLAND



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

RUSSIA TO IMPROVE HARBORS
(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—Of the 502,000,000 roubles (\$50,200,000) voted for the Russian naval program for the years 1912 to 1916, 292,000,000 roubles (\$29,200,000) is to be spent on the construction of a fleet of four armored cruisers, eight light cruisers, 36 torpedo-boat destroyers and 18 submarines. Improvements are also to be carried out to the harbors at Reval, Kronstadt, Sveaborg, Sevastopol, Nikolaieff and Vladivostok.

(Special to the Monitor)

IMPROVED RURAL LIFE ADVOCATED

PARIS—An international commission of agriculture met recently, and was attended by representatives from Austria, Belgium, France, Spain, Holland, Switzerland and Great Britain. The principal subject discussed was the means of preventing the migration of villagers to the big towns and the consequent desertion of the country districts.

The secretary to the board of agriculture and fisheries, Sir Thomas Elliott, read a paper dealing specially with the re-establishment of small holdings in England. In the discussion that followed stress was laid on the necessity of improving the condition of small farmers and thus encouraging them to remain on the land.

(Special to the Monitor)

ONE POINT LEFT IN MAIL DISPUTE

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal — A hopeful view with regard to the recent negotiations for the mail contract was taken by Sir Owen Phillips in a speech delivered here recently. Only one point was still in dispute, he said, and that he hoped to be able to settle.

He went on to speak of the immense facilities which South Africa offered for immigration; whether the Union Castle line would be able to assist in furthering this, however, would depend on the government.

(Special to the Monitor)

MICHIGAN BANK'S PROSPEROUS

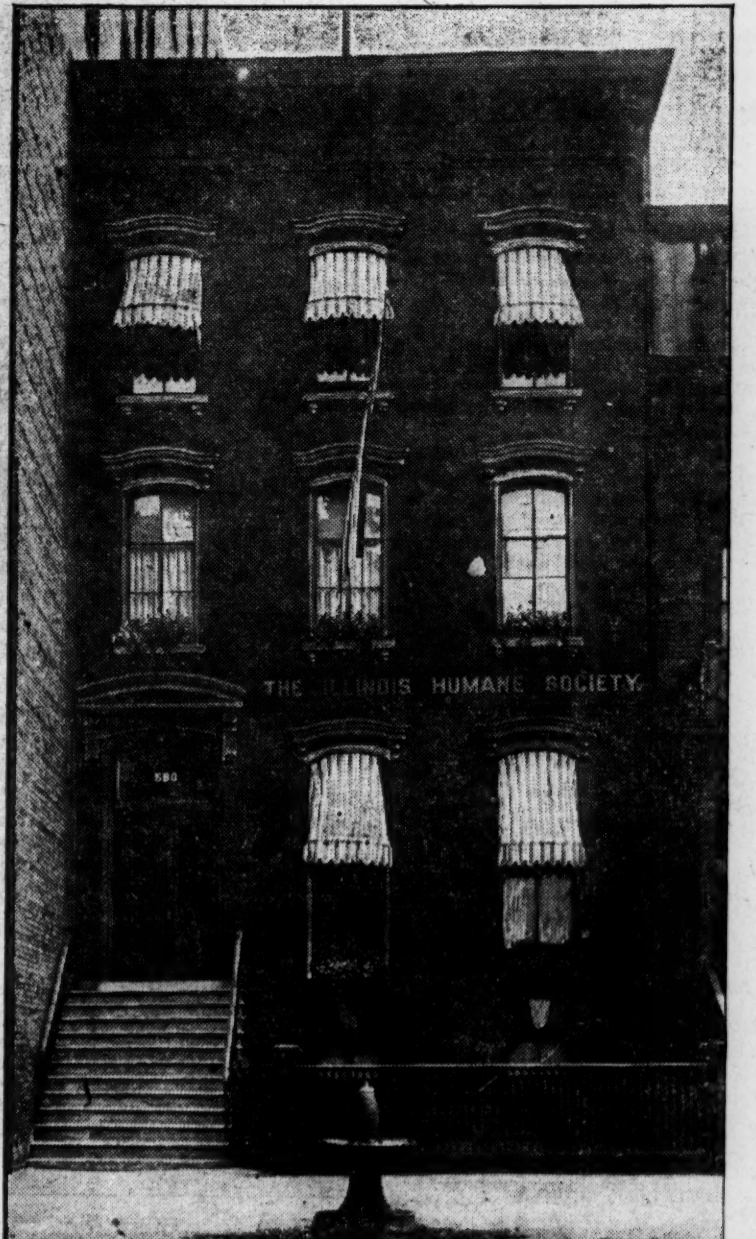
LANSING, Mich.—State Banking Commissioner E. H. Doyle issued the annual report of the department recently, according to which the 423 banks and five trust companies have resources to the amount of \$395,729,191, to offset an equal liability. This represents a gain of over \$8,000,000 since April and an increase of over \$33,000,000 since a year ago.

varied nature of the complaints that come to the society's attention. Such a report is far from being a complete statement of the net results, as it cannot include the indirect benefits that accrue from the society's monthly magazine and its yearly lecture course on practical subjects pertaining to child and animal welfare. During the life of the society it has rescued or remedied conditions for more than 31,260 children and relieved 100,000 animals.

Getting Drinking Fountains

Early in its history it recognized the importance of providing drinking water on the streets and always has considered the erection of public drinking fountains one of the most charitable and practical features of its work. After many experiments with various designs a pattern was adopted finally that incorporated all the best points of the others; simple in plan and construction, economical, serviceable and thoroughly practical in every way. Since 1877 the society has been actively engaged in furnishing these fountains and, after the test of years, believes this design to be the best known for its cost and service. More than 60 of them are in operation on the streets of Chicago at present, and many have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other states, where they are now in use. Many of the fountains have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who were specially interested in that branch of humane work and wished to donate means to supply that need. Oftentimes the amount of money expended on one fountain would be sufficient to establish a whole system of modest, practical ones that would bestow the greatest good upon the greatest number. There is no better nor more lasting public benefaction than the installation of a practical drinking fountain; it is a constantly renewed benefaction giving continuous cheer and refreshment.

This is but a brief outline of the foundation of that division of social beneficence known as the humane society, of which the Illinois Humane Society is but an integral part. Its home is built upon "dimension stones" and its work upon those of mercy and justice.



Home building of the Illinois Humane Society in Chicago, a place of historic interest and beneficent work

presented it as a gift to the Illinois Humane Society. The donors were Florence Lathrop Field, Caroline E. Haskell, Marshall Field, Silas B. Cobb, Philip D. Armour, Thomas Murdock, John G. Shortall, William A. Fuller, T. B. Blackstone, John L. Shortall, John C. Dore, A. C. Bartlett, H. N. and Anna May (Anna L. Wilson), George Schneider, O. S. A. Sprague, Barbara Armour, George Pullman, estates of Charles and Anna Brown, and estates of Marcel and Mary Talcott. The society has since made this its home building.

Organization of Society

The Illinois Humane Society was organized in 1890. Edwin Lee Brown was elected its first president; John C. Dore, second; Richard P. Derickson, third; John G. Shortall, fourth, being reelected to the presidency for 29 consecutive years; John L. Shortall succeeded his father as fifth president; Walter Butler was sixth; and John L. Shortall who holds the office now, is the seventh president.

John G. Shortall was one of the prime factors in the establishing of the society and actively identified with its work for more than 40 years. He founded the American Humane Association, a national federation of humane societies in the United States.

The Illinois Humane Society is an agent for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, having legal jurisdiction throughout the state of Illinois. In addition to the home office in Chicago it has branch societies or special agents in 81 counties, and through these or independently can render service in any section of the state. The society is a charitable organization, not for pecuniary profit, and is supported by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues and contributions. It is governed by a board of directors, a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer and an executive committee, according to its by-laws. It has a substantial list of members; governing life; governing, honorary, annual, life and branch members. It has a superintendent, a law department, a publication department, a force of special humane officers, several stenographers, an animal ambulance department, a street fountain department and a house officer and matron who resides in the society's building.

The technical report of work carried on by the society, published each month in the Humane Advocate, indicates the

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale
Profitable Country Estate

Only 10 miles from Boston, 1/4 mile to center of town, two minutes' walk to electric cars, on state road to Boston.

100 acres A1 land, under high state of cultivation, cut more than 100 tons of best English hay this year. Keeps 50 cows and 5 horses. Good orchard and small fruits, corn enough planted to fill silos. Old colonial house, 14 rooms, bath and all improvements. Stable for 8 horses, ample carriage room. Stock barn for 50 head of stock. Hay barn, silo and other outbuildings; everything in first-class order; doing business every day; a paying proposition.

Will sell either with or without personal property. Sold by order of administrator. Price reasonable and terms satisfactory. Apply at once to GEORGE C. DAVIS, 70 State St., Boston.

FOR SALE—House No. 91 Essex st., Malden, Mass.; 3-apartment house, five and six rooms; rent \$10 and \$16 each per month; in excellent repair, modern improvements; will sell at a bargain, easy terms, or would be willing to exchange for a small farm near Boston where I can keep chickens. Address J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

At \$6500—Less than Real Value. Beautiful estate, modern 14-room house, must be sold at once; price \$11,000; \$6500 may remain on mortgage at 4 1/2 per cent. Tel. owner, Main 6080, or Newton South, 740-M. Address R. 49, Monitor Office.

LEXINGTON

FOR SALE—House of 10 rooms and bath; modern improvements; about half acre of land; neighborhood A-1; about 5 minutes' walk from center of town; if looking for a home of the better kind don't fail to see this; price \$7500. GEO. L. HARRINGTON, Bank Building, Lexington, Mass.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. B. Rose, ordnance department, will make the visits hereinafter specified to the places named: One to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., about July 22; one to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., during August; one to Ft. Terry, N. Y., during August.

Maj. E. W. Evans, paymaster, will proceed to Ft. Howard, Md.

Sergt.-Maj. William J. Harris, ninth infantry, will be placed upon the retired list.

Post Q. M. Sergt. M. J. Herbert, Ft. Worden, Wash., will be sent to Ft. Casey, Wash.

Post Q. M. Sergt. M. J. Clark, Ft. Casey, Wash., will be sent to the recruit depot, Ft. McDowell, Cal.

Recruit L. Fallen, infantry, will be discharged without honor from the army by commanding officer recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

The one hundred and forty first company, C. A. C., is designated as a mine company, in addition to the companies so designated in section 13, paragraph 11, general orders No. 203.

Col. Edward J. McClelland, first cavalry, will proceed to Governor's island, N. Y., not later than Aug. 3.

Navy Orders

Ensign E. C. Raguet, orders July 10, 1912, revoked.

Ensign H. W. Horsford, detached the McColl to the Smith.

Ensign Ellis Lando, detached the Yorktown to the receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Midshipman H. G. Patrick, detached the Minnesota to the Mississippi.

Gunner G. D. Samonski, to the navy yard, Boston Mass.

Chief Carpenter C. P. Hand to the receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Paymaster's Clerk F. J. Farber, appointed to the Iris.

Paymaster's Clerk N. R. Wade, resignation accepted, to take effect July 20, 1912.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Patapsco at Boston; Sylph at Washington; Iowa and Tallahassee at Tangier sound; Caesar at New London; Rhode Island, New Jersey at New York; Annapolis at San Jose de Guatemala; Walker at Newport; Preble, Perry and Stewart at San Pedro.

Sailed—Patapsco from Boston for Annapolis, Md.; Prairie from Guantanamo for Cristobal; Scorpion from Constantinople, Roumania for Odessa.

Navy Notes

Rear Admiral M. Doyle, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, reported to the department today on the collision between the monitor Ozark with the District of Columbia naval reserve aboard and the steamship Maryland of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railway service to Cape Charles.

The Maryland, under way, collided with the Ozark, at anchor, at the Norfolk yard. The ships met with a "broadside bump." Little damage was done, but a board of investigation has been ordered. The Tacoma has been detached from duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet.

CHELSEA MAN GOES TO MALDEN

James H. Taylor, boys' secretary of the Chelsea Y. M. C. A., has been elected boys' secretary of the Malden Y. M. C. A. He will take charge of his new work Aug. 1. He has been with the Taunton Y. M. C. A. and is a graduate of the Mt. Vernon school.

REAL ESTATE

South Shore Estate
THE GOV. EMERY PROPERTY
AT MARSHFIELD

500 ACRES of the highest land in Plymouth county, overlooking ocean and country for many miles. The finest grove of oak and pine in the state. Chance for 100 of best cottage and bungalow sites, with mansion suitable for club use ready for use, together with farm which will produce everything required. Near railroad and adapted to a select colony of several hundred families. A small syndicate can be developed to underwrite the proposition for the purpose of forming an association to build or sell lots on easy terms under the plan of a select colony. A reasonable offer for the property will be considered by A. COLLINS, 34 School st., Boston, Mass. Photographs at office.

BROOKLINE

House of 16 rooms, finished in hard woods; three baths; nearly 1/2 acre of land; fine stable; old trees; will name a low price for cash sale can be made, simply to close estate. Apply

COFFIN & TABER

24 MILK STREET, BOSTON

Established 1836. Incorporated 1894. Telephone Oxford 162.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Condensers and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE IN MELROSE

New house, just completed, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements, hardwood floors, best material, modern electric, pleasant location; price low, \$4000. \$1000 cash, bal. to suit your convenience; near center of town. Apply to F. W. FITCH, ETT. 433 Main st., Melrose, Mass. Tel. 147-R. Residence, 1233-M.

WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Reading sq. Tel. Office 125, Res. 185.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 223-5.

WINTHROP HOUSES for sale and to rent by LOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

BEALL COTTON

FUTURES BILL
PASSES HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Heavy penalties for dealing in cotton futures are provided in the Beall bill, passed by the House on Tuesday by a vote of 95 to 25. The bill has yet to go to the Senate.

Efforts to amend the bill failed. The supporters of the bill asserted that the efficiency of the measure would be impaired by adding complicated administrative features.

The bill would prohibit all dealing in cotton futures, and fix heavy penalties for purchase or sale of cotton not actually in existence. Heavy fines would be imposed for the use of the mails or telegraph for the dissemination of cotton speculative information.

Representative Fitzgerald (Democrat), New York, led the opposition, declaring the bill was unconstitutional and would handicap the cotton producer and consumer.

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SENATE REBUKES

ENCROACHMENT

WASHINGTON—In the Senate Tuesday a resolution was adopted, 35 to 23, denouncing "any attempt on the part of a President" to exercise the power of his office to influence a vote on questions within the Senate's exclusive jurisdiction. The resolution was originally framed by Senator Bailey.

DR. EGAN SEES DANISH KING

NEW YORK—A Copenhagen, Denmark, message to the New York Herald says that the American minister, Dr. Maurice F. Egan, has returned from a leave of absence in the United States. He had a long audience with the King.

HENRI POINCARÉ PASSES AWAY

PARIS—Jules Henri Poincaré, the world-famed mathematician and astronomer, member of the French Academy and commander of the Legion of Honor, has passed away.

REAL ESTATE—MISSOURI

DO YOU WANT THE

FINEST STOCK RANCH IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI?

The BEST BARGAIN in the state for the price—price means QUICK SALE and FIRST money—eight thousand acres in one solid body, five miles long and two and one-half miles wide, all under fence; about six thousand acres can be cultivated, remainder will make good pasture land; eight or nine buildings; stock scales, three hundred acres of bottom land, one hundred fifty acres in cultivation—alfalfa, timothy, clover and corn. Twenty-five springs, streams, water runs one and one-half miles through this ranch. This ranch is located in Christian County, Missouri, three-fourths of a mile from a good railroad town, and thirty-four miles from the city of Springfield, a city of forty-five thousand people. There are forty acres of Fire Clay on this ranch, and almost enough cord and other wood to pay for it at the price. Was over thirty thousand dollars' worth of stock sold off of this ranch last year. Strawberry land adjoining this ranch is selling for \$75 per acre, and the electric railroad survey from this ranch to the river runs one and one-half miles through this ranch, but I am showing it in per acre. This ranch is for selling, which can explain. It will take QUICK work at the price. Write for particulars. There are forty acres of Fire Clay on this ranch, and almost enough cord and other wood to pay for it at the price. Was over thirty thousand dollars' worth of stock sold off of this ranch last year. Strawberry land adjoining this ranch is selling for \$75 per acre, and the electric railroad survey from this ranch to the river runs one and one-half miles through this ranch, but I am showing it in per acre. This ranch is for selling, which can explain. It will take QUICK work at the price. Write for particulars. There are forty acres of Fire Clay on this ranch, and almost enough cord and other wood to pay for it at the price. 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Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave., and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4880
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Exquisite Lavender Sachet
Four of these little bags of lavender are enough to come to you.
To step out of their dainty box into your bureau drawer, spreading exquisite fragrance into every corner.
There is nothing nicer for the sachet than English Lavender.
Made by New England gentlemen, as clean and dainty as the flower itself. With a beautifully hand-illustrated card—a tasteful gift. Four Lavender Bags—post paid, 50c.
THE POHLSON GIFT SHOP
Main Street, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

DOLL REPAIRING

Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied, eyes replaced; dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 59 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. 02. 865-W.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission regulating express companies.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—It is long since the interstate commerce commission has rendered a decision so important and far reaching or one so popular as that just handed down with regard to the express companies, their rates and their manner of doing business. The unreasonableness of rates are taken note of in a sweeping order for reductions which, unless something untoward happens, will go into effect in the fall. That these reductions are justified is made clear from the record of fortunes built up from nothing and earnings capitalized while royal dividends have been paid. The people have been ripe for reprisals and ready for the adoption of means which would put the express companies out of business and substitute for them a system of government transportation through the mails. The interstate commerce commission does not deal with the matter in the spirit of reprisal, however, but establishes conditions under which express companies can live and earn dividends.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—At this time it is of particular interest to note that the commission means to enforce a marked reduction of rates, especially as applied to smaller parcels; that the companies will be asked to address themselves more directly to the general public, avoiding the discrimination in favor of dealers that characterizes the present policy of rate-making; that foods and drinks shall constitute a class separate from that of ordinary merchandise, and shall be carried at rates 25 per cent lower than the last-named class; that this and other reforms calculated to open direct avenues of trade between farmers and consumers are expected to become a potent means of aiding the public to solve the problem of the high cost of living.

NEW YORK TIMES—The companies must reduce their charges, but it is decreed that the middlemen must go. Not all of them, nor all at once, but the means

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler.
Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puts. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.
MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 1 W. 22nd St., New York City.

UPON REQUEST

We will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues.
Utilize your saving of combings or extra hair by having it made over into the very latest styles for head dress. It is such an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-dress up to date.
MISS PEAL & SON
80 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

HAIR DRESSING

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OHIO LEADS STATES IN APPLICATIONS FOR POSTAL SAVING BONDS

WASHINGTON—Information as to the relative standing of the states in the amount of postal savings bonds applied for on July 1 and a comparison of this standing with that of Jan. 1, the date of the last conversion, was given out by postmaster-General Hitchcock today. The total amount of bonds applied for on this last issue is \$854,800. The total on the previous issue, Jan. 1, 1912, was \$417,380, and on July 1, 1911, \$41,000. This makes the grand total for the three issues \$1,314,140.

Three states, Ohio, Indiana and California, pass the \$50,000 mark. Missouri exceeds \$40,000. Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Colorado and Michigan each applied for more than \$30,000 worth of the bonds. Minnesota, Kentucky, Kansas, the District of Columbia and Montana exceed \$20,000. The following states each applied for more than \$10,000 of the bonds: Tennessee, Wisconsin, Nevada, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Washington, New Jersey and Oklahoma. South Carolina comes last, with \$556, but its percentage of increase since Jan. 1 is the largest, 83.3.

Following is the rank of each state on July 1 and Jan. 1, with the amount of bonds applied for on each of those dates, together with the amount and percentage of increase or decrease:
1—Ohio, first in July, first in January; \$128,000 in July, \$73,000 in January; increase \$55,000, percentage 75.3.
2—Indiana, second in July, second in January; \$42,000 in July, \$21,000 in January; increase \$21,000, percentage 100.
3—California, third in July, sixth in January; \$35,000 in July, \$18,000 in January; increase \$17,000, percentage 94.4.
4—Missouri, fourth in July, fourth in January; \$34,000 in July, \$20,000 in January; increase \$14,000, percentage 70.
5—Michigan, fifth in July, thirteenth in January; \$28,000 in July, \$12,000 in January; increase \$16,000, percentage 133.3.
6—Pennsylvania, sixth in July, fifth in January; \$27,000 in July, \$21,000 in January; increase \$6,000, percentage 28.6.
7—New York, seventh in July, eighth in January; \$27,000 in July, \$17,100 in January; increase \$9,900, percentage 57.9.
8—Colorado, eighth in July, ninth in January; \$26,000 in July, \$18,500 in January; increase \$7,500, percentage 40.5.
9—Illinois, ninth in July, fourth in January; \$25,000 in July, \$20,100 in January; increase \$4,900, percentage 23.5.
10—Tennessee, tenth in July, seventh in January; \$25,000 in July, \$18,100 in January; increase \$6,900, percentage 38.1.
11—Kentucky, eleventh in July, twelfth in January; \$23,200 in July, \$18,800 in January; increase \$4,400, percentage 18.9.
12—Kansas, twelfth in July, tenth in January; \$23,200 in July, \$18,700 in January; increase \$4,500, percentage 21.2.
13—District of Columbia, thirteenth in July, twentieth in January; \$21,800 in July, \$15,000 in January; increase \$6,800, percentage 45.3.
14—Montana, fourteenth in July, eleventh in January; \$21,000 in July, \$14,700 in January; increase \$6,300, percentage 42.9.
15—Tennessee, fifteenth in July, nineteenth in January; \$20,700 in July, \$16,000 in January; increase \$4,700, percentage 22.7.
16—Wisconsin, sixteenth in July, eighth in January; \$19,800 in July, \$14,000 in January; increase \$5,800, percentage 34.3.
17—Nevada, seventeenth in July, sixteenth in January; \$18,500 in July, \$14,000 in January; increase \$4,500, percentage 24.3.
18—Massachusetts, eighteenth in July, seventeenth in January; \$17,750 in July, \$13,000 in January; increase \$4,750, percentage 27.8.
19—Texas, nineteenth in July, fourteenth in January; \$17,500 in July, \$12,500 in January; increase \$5,000, percentage 40.
20—Iowa, twentieth in July, nineteenth in January; \$17,000 in July, \$12,500 in January; increase \$4,500, percentage 25.
21—Washington, twenty-first in July, twenty-fourth in January; \$17,000 in July, \$12,500 in January; increase \$4,500, percentage 26.5.
22—New Jersey, twenty-second in July, twenty-first in January; \$17,000 in July, \$12,500 in January; increase \$4,500, percentage 26.5.
23—Oklahoma, twenty-third in July, thirtieth in January; \$16,300 in July, \$12,000 in January; increase \$4,300, percentage 26.9.
24—Arizona, twenty-fourth in July, twenty-third in January; \$16,000 in July, \$12,000 in January; increase \$4,000, percentage 25.
25—Nebraska, twenty-fifth in July, twenty-seventh in January; \$15,000 in July, \$12,000 in January; increase \$3,000, percentage 25.

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INCREASES

15.8. New Hampshire, twenty-sixth in July, twenty-fifth in January; \$780 in July, \$580 in January; increase \$200, percentage 34.5.
27—Virginia, twenty-seventh in July, twenty-sixth in January; \$720 in July, \$580 in January; increase \$140, percentage 24.1.
28—Oregon, twenty-eighth in July, twenty-seventh in January; \$640 in July, \$540 in January; increase \$100, percentage 18.5.
29—Washington, twenty-ninth in July, twenty-eighth in January; \$620 in July, \$520 in January; increase \$100, percentage 19.2.
30—Idaho, thirtieth in July, twenty-ninth in January; \$580 in July, \$480 in January; increase \$100, percentage 20.8.
31—Florida, thirty-first in July, thirtieth in January; \$580 in July, \$480 in January; increase \$100, percentage 20.8.
32—Arkansas, thirty-second in July, thirty-first in January; \$540 in July, \$440 in January; increase \$100, percentage 22.7.
33—Utah, thirty-third in July, thirty-second in January; \$500 in July, \$400 in January; increase \$100, percentage 25.
34—New Mexico, thirty-fourth in July, thirty-third in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
35—West Virginia, thirty-fifth in July, thirty-fourth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
36—Maine, thirty-sixth in July, thirty-fifth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
37—Wyoming, thirty-seventh in July, thirty-sixth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
38—Alabama, thirty-eighth in July, thirty-seventh in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
39—South Dakota, thirty-ninth in July, thirty-eighth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
40—North Carolina, fortieth in July, thirty-ninth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
41—Georgia, forty-first in July, fortieth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
42—Louisiana, forty-second in July, forty-first in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
43—Delaware, forty-third in July, forty-second in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
44—Vermont, forty-fourth in July, forty-third in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
45—Rhode Island, forty-fifth in July, forty-fourth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
46—Connecticut, forty-sixth in July, forty-fifth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
47—Massachusetts, forty-seventh in July, forty-sixth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
48—New Jersey, forty-eighth in July, forty-seventh in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
49—New York, forty-ninth in July, forty-eighth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.
50—Pennsylvania, fiftieth in July, forty-ninth in January; \$480 in July, \$380 in January; increase \$100, percentage 26.3.

VALUABLE PRIZES

FOR FAIR EXHIBITS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Utah board of control of the national irrigation congress and the Utah State Fair Association will cooperate in bringing together one of the most extensive exhibits of irrigated farm products ever shown in the West at the state fair this fall. M. H. Walker, vice-president of the board of control, offers a \$500 cup to the county presenting the best exhibit. The state fair will offer three silver cups. The irrigation congress will be held during the state fair week and the exhibits will be housed in a large tent on the state fair grounds.

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Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND MAN wanted experienced in soldering leaded glass shades; one who can do repairing, particularly DAGGETT & CURRY CO., Waltham, Mass. 16

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; give training, experience, habits and other information; the office has a general practice. F. A. WALKER, Architect, 45 State st., Montpelier, Vt. 18

ARTISTS, experienced in layout and sketching for high class ladies' fashions; give training, experience, habits and other information; the office has a general practice. F. A. WALKER, Architect, 45 State st., Montpelier, Vt. 18

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering, Oklahoma A. and M. college, to assist in electrical department; salary \$100 per month for nine months, beginning Sept. 1; good opening for energetic and earnest worker. ARLINGTON P. LITTLE, 400 Kneeland st., Boston, at 10 o'clock. 17

BAKER, all-round, \$20 week, in Quincy, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

BAKER'S H. PER, \$25 month, and board, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

BENCH WORKMEN (2) first-class, wanted; steady, experienced, good work; house finish mill; apply by letter only. GILLES & STEVENS CO., Franklin, N. H. 17

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER (change free, capable men) \$25 hour, in East Boston, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—client of ours operating a small manufacturing plant in Everett requires an experienced and competent bookkeeper; reply by letter only, stating age, whether high school or college graduate, full details of experience and salary expected; no attention will be given to incomplete replies. H. S. O'NEILL, 40 Central st., Boston. 17

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale grocery; must be fully experienced double entry bookkeeper and competent to take charge of office. C. B. SMITH & BRO., 51 Fulton st., Boston. 17

BOSS CARDER wanted in western state woolen mill; \$3 day. C. CHISHOLM, mgr., dept. chief, labor, 300 Atlantic st., Boston. 17

BOX FITTER wanted; good one, who understands steam boiler work; steady work; apply by letter only. EDWARD PERKINS LUMBER CO., Newburyport, Mass. 17

BOY wanted; good opportunity to learn printing; must be bright, capable, of good character and have bicycle to do errands. THE WARDEN PRESS, 6 Walden st., N. Cambridge, Mass. 20

BRASS MOLDERS wanted, small gang, pattern shop, 100 North Main st., Boston, or call E. W. CARPENTER, room 312 Malley bldg., New Haven, Conn. 17

CARPENTERS—First-class; union work; Quincy, Tel. 581-W. Quincy, Mass. 23

CABINET MAKERS wanted; no make; good workmen needed; steady work, fair shop. Robert L. Loring, 100 North Main st., Boston. 17

COLLEGE STUDENTS desirous of obtaining summer employment, commission and salary, apply to W. T. PERKINS, room 115, 50 Huntington av., Boston. 17

CONVEYOR, 1st class, Chelsea, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

CORRMARKERS (brass) \$3 day, in Pittsfield, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

CUTTERS—First-class upper leather cutters; women's fine shoes; want to leave; THOMAS C. PLANT CO., Center and Bickford sts., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 20

DRIVER, married, for double team, in Alton, \$2 day, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

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ELDERLY MAN FOR GENERAL WORK (hacker), in Salem, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

ELECTROTYPING BLOCKER, \$15-\$20 week, in South Frammingham, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

ELEVATOR BOY in city, \$18 month, and board, in hotel, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

ENGINEER—Wanted, first-class engineer, Putnam engine, boiler, 2 generators, alternating current; must be steady, married man preferred; state age, wages, etc. Apply by letter only. THE ANS, 100 North Main st., Boston. 17

ENGINEER, third class, in city hotel, \$50 month, and board, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

FARM HANDS wanted in Newton Center, \$25-\$30 month, board and room, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

FARM HAND wanted in Milton; \$20 month, board and room, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

FARMER (A. R.) wanted in Ponkapog (milk); \$45 month, board and room, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

FARMER wanted in Lexington (milk) cows; \$25-\$30 month, board and room; may have hand scythe. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

FIREMAN, licensed, in West Quincy, \$15.50 week, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

FIREMAN, first class, \$40 month and board, in city hotel, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

FIXERS (2) wanted for Geo. D. Mayo machine in middle state cotton mill. C. H. CHISHOLM, mgr., dept. chief, labor, 300 Atlantic st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

FLOOR LAYER, in Jamaica Plain, \$5.50 day, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

GROCER—Young man (single) wanted, experienced taking grocery and meat orders; must be steady; good references; good character and ability. Apply by letter only. H. E. BRIER, 1 Essex st., Chittenden, Vt. 17

GASFITTER'S HELPER, \$1 day, in city, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

GIRL wanted for bakery, B. C. LINNELL, 10 Broadway, Somerville, Mass. 17

HELPERS (team), \$2 day, in Arlington; down East or Sweden preferred. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

HOTEL BAKER, first-class, thoroughly experienced in all hotel work; cream; good position to right man. Apply at once, HOTEL ROCKMERE, 100 North Main st., Boston. 17

JACK MEN and machinists wanted, MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. 17

IMPROVER (sheet metal), \$12 week, in East Boston, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

JOURNEYMAN BOOKBINDER wanted who understands miscellaneous job work; must be steady; good references; good character; apply by letter only. THE WARDEN PRESS, 6 Walden st., N. Cambridge, Mass. 20

KITCHEN MAN in Alston, \$6 week and board (wife), Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

KITCHEN MAN (single), \$6 week and board, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

LABORER, \$15 day, in Somerville, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

LAUNDRY HELP—Wanted, experienced men in washroom on extractors and washing machines. SUPERIOR LAUNDRY CO., Superior (off Washington st.), Springfield, Mass. 17

LEATHER CUTTER, experienced, in Chelsea, \$15 day, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Everybody's, the Delinquent and Adventure; a good, steady worker can earn good salary. Apply to THE BUREAU OF ADVERTISING, C. Butterfield bldg., New York. 17

LOT WEAVER and mixer wanted, familiar with lot stock, N. E. woolen mill, 539 Atlantic st., Boston. 17

MACHINE OPERATOR wanted to work on curtains; experienced operators required. Apply to PERKINS & CO., Inc., Superior (off Washington st.), Springfield, Mass. 17

MACHINIST—Wanted, man of general experience; some tools; steady work; STODDARD UNION CO., Taunton, Mass. 16

MACHINIST wanted, expert at all classes of work; one who can do fine shoe work; experience as manager preferred. CAMPBELL, ELECTRIC CO., Lynn, Mass. 23

MAN AND WIFE wanted in Walpole, \$35 month, board and room, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

MAN AND WIFE wanted in city apartment house, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

MAN wanted to take charge of webbing plant in N. E. mill of 10 looms; reliable; good work; good wages; will be a factoring ability, competent to design narrow fabrics. C. H. CHISHOLM, mgr., dept. chief, labor, 300 Atlantic st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

MARKET GARDENER wanted who understands his business; good pay to the man; apply by letter only. PERKINS, 20 Mass. ave., Arlington, Mass. 20

MAYOR CHANNELER and rounder on May 1st, 1912, 120 North Main st., Boston. 17

MAYOR CHANNELER and rounder on May 1st, 1912, 120 North Main st., Boston. 17

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

PLUMBERS (4) wanted, MORIARTY BROS., 80, Hadley Falls, Mass. 20

ROUGH CARPENTERS, \$2.50 day, in city, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

SASH AND BLIND MAKER wanted, first-class; steady job and good wages for right man. GILLES & STEVENS, Franklin, N. H. 17

SASH AND DOOR MAKER, first-class, 12 years' experience, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

SINGLE TEAMSTER, in city, making freight houses, 100 North Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

SKIN FISH, in East Boston, \$7.50-\$8.50 week, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

SOLDERER, all-round, leading glass shades, in Waltham, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

SOLE CUTTER (inner and outer) made; must be steady; good references; good character and ability. Apply by letter only. H. E. BRIER, 1 Essex st., Chittenden, Vt. 17

SOLE COLUMBIA COUNTER CO., 349 Congress st., Boston. 17

STEAMFITTER'S HELPER, \$2 day, in city, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

STEAMFITTER, 1st class, 12 years' experience, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for cotton batting company in middle state mill, experienced in all mill work; good references; good character; apply by letter only. H. E. BRIER, 1 Essex st., Chittenden, Vt. 17

SUPERINTENDENT for modern cotton bleaching, 12 years' experience, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

SUPERINTENDENT and expert help wanted, UNION BOX & LUMBER CO., Auburn, Me. 17

TEACHERS wanted, competent; man, piano; woman, violin; woman, singing; woman, piano; for one of the largest and best of the city, 100 North Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK, first-class, wanted, capable of taking care of the cooking in a small room where good home cooking is a specialty. Apply 3-5 p. m. ENGLISH TEA ROOMS, 160 Tremont st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

COOKS for country, city and shore, experienced; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

COOK'S ASSISTANT wanted in commercial hotel. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. 17

DEMONSTRATORS wanted for department stores in New England cities; salary and commission; popular, reliable; call F. E. HILL, 48 Winter st., Boston. 23

DRESSMAKER, first-class cutter, titer and finisher, wants employment by the day. Address MRS. L. WARDLAW, Box 38, P. O. A. Boston. 22

GENERAL GIRLS wanted (5) in and out of town; good wages; good character; apply by letter only. J. J. BROWN, 100 North Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Good plain cook and laundress wanted to live at 17, N. Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

GENERAL MAID wanted for 2 elderly people, Winchester; good home; HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

GIRL (about 15) wanted to spend summer with family; good wages; good character; apply by letter only. J. J. BROWN, 100 North Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

GIRLS (14-16) wanted; apply by letter only. J. J. BROWN, 100 North Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

GOLD LEAF LAYERS, experienced; 12 years' experience; 100 North Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady without family desires refined, competent, Protestant housekeeper who would enjoy good home in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply by letter only. A. L. LAMBERT, 27 Cambridge, Mass. 17

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for family of 2, 100 North Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

HOUSEWORK—Reliable, good-natured woman, 12 years' experience, 100 North Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

TEACHERS wanted, country schools, N. E. TEACHERS AGENCY, Y. M. C. A. bldg., Portland, Me. 23

TEACHERS wanted, high school, N. E. TEACHERS AGENCY, Y. M. C. A. bldg., Portland, Me. 23

TEACHERS wanted, grades N. E. TEACHERS AGENCY, Y. M. C. A. bldg., Portland, Me. 23

TIP REPAIRERS and girls wanted to work in stitching room and other parts of factory; excellent chance to learn a good trade and get a steady job. THOMAS G. JAMES, 100 North Main st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

TOP STITCHER wanted who is able to do other operations; steady position; near lower HARDING SHOE CO., 18 Atlantic av., Boston. 17

WATRESSES—Wanted, experienced waitresses and counter girls for restaurant; good wages; good character; apply by letter only. ROBINSON, on the 4th floor, 47 Summer st., Boston, at 9 o'clock. 17

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DAY'S WORK, cleaning or laundry, wanted by capable woman, references. **MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-W.

DEMONSTRATOR, experienced, wishes employment. **MISS MABEL MERRILL**, 333 Shawmut av., Boston. Tel. 22.

EMPLOYMENT-Housekeeper wants any kind of work that can be done during spare hours. **MRS. MARY J. WELLES**, 131 Standish st., Hartford, Conn. Tel. 22.

GENERAL WORK-wanted two days weekly; laundry work or cleaning. **MRS. EMILY T. MARTIN**, 202 Howard st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Neat young colored girl wants employment. **MISS JOSEPHINE COTTELL**, 101 Myrtle st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER-Capable girl desires position; can give good references. **MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-W.

GENERAL WORK-wanted by the day by colored woman; washing, ironing, cleaning. **C. ALLISON**, 5 E. Leves st., Boston.

GIRL (13) wishes position in country during school vacation. **ETHEL WERDON**, 11 Gordon st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Tel. 22.

GOVERNMENT, French, German, English, music, 2 years' normal training, studied in high school abroad, desires position. **JULIETTE TRONER**, French Women's Christian Assn., 28 Appleton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman with girl (16) wants position as general housekeeper. **PERKINS EMP. AGENCY**, Tilton, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPING or housework wanted by neat, trustworthy woman; family; ladies only; good references. **K. A. NEAL**, 5 Linden Park st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman with girl (16) wishes position as housekeeper where she can have 8-year-old daughter with her; would care for elderly people. **MRS. E. L. HULL**, 30 Monument st., Charlestown, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-American middle-aged woman would like position as housekeeper in family of 2 in an apartment or 2 to 3 in a house; references. **MRS. E. HATCH**, 154 W. Newton st., Boston. Tel. 22.

HOUSEKEEPER (2), public and private; best references. **MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE**, room 2, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged woman wishes position as working housekeeper for 2 or 3 in an apartment or 2 to 3 in a house; references. **MRS. FRANCES M. CLARK**, 35 Woburn st., W. Medford, Mass. Tel. Medford 720.

HOUSEKEEPER-Wants position, family or two adults; competent to take charge; best references. **MRS. E. REDDEN**, 425 Medford st., Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined English lady with daughter (16) wants position as manager or working housekeeper; unquestionable references given. **MRS. MOORE**, Box 82, Roxbury, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER, neat, reliable, good cook, wanted for family of 2; small apartment; nice home and good pay; references. **MRS. MORRILL**, 611 W. Newton st., Boston. Tel. 22.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman (American, Protestant) wants position in small family. **KATHERINE ROBERTS**, 14 Cottage st., Chelsea, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-American middle-aged woman would like position as housekeeper in family of 2 in an apartment or 2 to 3 in a house; references. **MRS. E. HATCH**, 154 W. Newton st., Boston. Tel. 22.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman, middle-aged, neat, refined, trustworthy, wishes position as housekeeper; references. **MRS. FANNIE FRANCIS**, 12 Floral pl., Newton Highlands, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged woman, good cook, wishes position in small family; no washing; references. **MISS SON**, 10 Henton st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman of refinement, educated, with good home ability, desires position as housekeeper in home where there are children; no objection to country or references. **MISS ELIZABETH WAZER**, 255 Main st., Danbury, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER-Neat American woman with daughter (12) wishes position in country or seashore. **MRS. S. M. C. HUTCHER**, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 22.

HOUSEKEEPER-Wants position in first-class hotel or to care for illen room. **AGUSTA TAYLOR**, 235 Boston st., Lynn, Mass.

LADY'S MAID 25, single, residence city, 55-55, mention 754, State FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 22.

LAUNDRESSES and chambermaids (2) wish positions, together or separately. **MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE**, 36 Boylston st., rm. 2, Boston.

LAUNDRESS-American woman wishes employment at home; references. **MRS. ROUSE**, General Delivery, Upham's Corner, Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-Experienced colored woman wishes employment at home; references. **MISS E. HUGHES**, 206 Shawmut av., Boston.

LAUNDRESS-wishes employment at home or out; experienced; fair shirt waists and dresses; will also do cleaning. **MRS. THOMAS' EMP. AGENCY**, 29 Sawyer st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (Swedish), first-class, wants employment at home. **MISS OLIVIA JOHN**, 100 W. 1st st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MILLINERY DESIGNER-First-class millinery designer wants position with reliable house in Boston; has first-class references and many years' New York experience. **MADAME E. JEANNE**, 108 17th st., New York.

MOTHER'S HELPER-Refined English woman mother's helper; fond of children; no objection doing light chamber work. **M. S. RUSSELL**, 308 Tremont st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS-Refined young American woman wishes position with one or two children over 2 1/2 years; kindergarten, competent with studies, music, would go west. **MISS M. S. HAYES**, 38 W. 17th st., Providence, R. I.

NURSERY GOVERNESS (French), wishes position for child; well recommended. **MISS B. TRODEVAUX**, 28 Appleton st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID-Young light colored girl of experience, fond of children, wishes position as nurserymaid; references. **MISS GLADYS MILLIKEN**, 95 Vale st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID-Position wanted at seashore by competent young Protestant girl; no children under 2 1/2 years; has excellent references. **MISS M. S. HAYES**, 38 W. 17th st., Providence, R. I.

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ORGANIST (church), experienced, accomplished teacher and coach, desires position during August. **ETHEL WERDON**, 11 Gordon st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Tel. 22.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman with girl (16) wishes position as general housekeeper. **PERKINS EMP. AGENCY**, Tilton, N. H.

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LAUNDRESS-wishes employment at home or out; experienced; fair shirt waists and dresses; will also do cleaning. **MRS. THOMAS' EMP. AGENCY**, 29 Sawyer st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (Swedish), first-class, wants employment at home. **MISS OLIVIA JOHN**, 100 W. 1st st., Boston.

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DETROIT'S NEW TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL IS A LEADER

Building Dedicated Last Spring Pronounced One of America's Finest in Design and Equipment

PART OF A SYSTEM

DETROIT—When the new \$400,000 technical high school, formally dedicated here March 20 last, reopens for the coming term it is expected the attendance there will show the wisdom of having provided accommodations for 1200 students in addition to those at other institutions of a similar character in this city.

The building was erected on a tract of land given to the board of education in 1860 by Gen. Lewis Cass, one of Michigan's most noted governors.

The building has elevations on three broad avenues in the heart of the city, being built in the form of a triangle with a court in the central area, so that light, air and ventilation are principal features in its construction. There is not a room in the entire structure that the sunlight does not reach.

A visitor, upon entering this interesting structure, is at once impressed with the unusual arrangement and equipment. The equipment of every department is of the latest and most approved design. On the basement floor are located the well-lighted and well-ventilated gymnasium, the swimming pool, shower baths, locker rooms and lunch rooms; on the first floor are found the laboratories for physics and the chemical laboratories, with an equipment and arrangement that, it is claimed, cannot be excelled, the turning shop, machine shop and forge rooms, each of which accommodates 50 students; on the second floor is the administration offices, commercial and industrial museum, art and applied design room, cabinet shop, library and eight recitation rooms; the third floor contains a large study hall, two mechanical drawing rooms, biological laboratory, cabinet shop No. 2 and 10 recitation rooms. The facilities are adequate for 1200 students.

Purpose of School

The scope of the activities of this school is not limited to the courses given to high school students. The school has a four-fold purpose, as stated below:

1. To give a boy a practical high school education, substituting in place of the foreign languages—mechanical drawing, shop work, mathematics, physics or chemistry.

2. To prepare a boy for a higher technical education as given by the schools of engineering of the universities.

3. To facilitate the instruction of apprentices in the woodworking and metal working trades, by giving part-time instruction to boys already employed in the shops in subjects related to their special work, such as mathematics, shop science, mechanical drawing and shop work, the boys coming from their factories to this school one half day a week. All that this school can claim to do is to give a more all-around and efficient training than can be secured in the shop alone.

4. To give instruction in evening classes to mechanics and apprentices who are ambitious to increase their knowledge by a broadened experience in the use of machinery and by lessons in shop calculations and mechanical drawing pertaining to the particular trade in which they are employed.

One cannot help but notice the businesslike manner of the students at this institution. In shop or study hall this is plainly noticeable. There are no idlers here—and here we find no instability of purpose. Nearly all have chosen a definite vocation and are here carrying it out with all the eagerness and vitality that youth can put into it.

One of the purposes of this practical institution will be to assist these young people early in life to adopt a chosen vocation and to conserve all their energies towards a proper preparation for their chosen life work.

This is an age of specialization and we are demonstrating the value of it by beginning with the boy when he leaves the grammar school.

The Dedication Exercises

The dedication exercises, which were held in the large gymnasium, were presided over by Charles R. Robertson, president of the board of education. In introducing the first speaker, W. C. Martindale, superintendent of schools, Mr. Robertson said that to Superintendent Martindale's vital interest in industrial education and to his indomitable energy in carrying out the plans for the school was due most of the credit for the existence of the Cass technical high school. Superintendent Martindale said in part:

"It has been said that the Cass technical high school forms a crown for the Detroit school system. I should prefer to think of the high schools—regular, technical, commercial—as articulating with and as a continuation of the elementary schools. Some day, in the not distant future, Detroit will have a college, supported by city funds. This college will be a continuation of the courses of the high schools and will articulate with the high school courses in such a manner as best to conserve the interest of the young women and young men who will avail themselves of the privileges offered.

"In addition to the 22,127 pupils in various forms of normal training work in the elementary grades, all of the Detroit high schools have work in applied art for the girls and various phases of shop work for the boys. In all there are now over 2000 young men and young women in these high school courses. The Central high school has as complete a mechanical equipment as the Cass technical high, though not fitted to accommodate so many students.

"In the Norvell school, Detroit is working out a type of school for both boys and girls which might be called 'university schools' at which pupils between the ages of 14 and 16 may be taught the



W. C. MARTINDALE
Superintendent of Detroit schools

ular manual work on the first step, with the trade school as the third step. It is the policy of the board of education in the Charles J. George continuation school and other schools to be established, to follow out the idea of giving both boys and girls this second step in general industrial training which may later in the shop and the continuation school fit them for the specific callings which they may elect as a life work.

Signs of the Times

"Organized labor," he continued, "has been recommending for some years the establishment in connection with the public schools of facilities for the supplemental education of those who have entered the trades as apprentices and also the establishment of public continuation schools at which pupils between the ages of 14 and 16 may be taught the

principles of the trades. This investigating attitude shown both by the employers and the employees, the closeness of competition, the introduction of tests of efficiency to business, all these are the signs of the times, are signs of a better understanding of capital by labor and of labor by capital through a more intelligent grasp of their mutual problems.

"The industries are not alone in feeling the need of cooperation of the school in solving the questions that have become vital by the application of science to industry."

In conclusion, he said, "I do make a plea for a system which will give our American boy and American girl an opportunity—that alienable right of all Americans—to a training which will not only place them on an equal footing with the youth of other nations, but will give them every advantage which keen insight into economic conditions and educational training can give them."

The principal speaker on the program was Dr. Frederick H. Sykes, director of technical education and of the schools of industrial and household arts, teachers college, Columbia University. Dr. Sykes made the most forceful address on industrial education ever delivered in this section of the country. The great audience which filled the room was thrilled by what the speaker, who has an international reputation as an authority on matters pertaining to industrial education, said. Dr. Sykes opened his address by congratulating the superintendent of schools on the completion of the work that lay so near his heart, the board of education and the citizens of Detroit on the possession of such a magnificent structure.

"Hereafter," said Dr. Sykes, "in naming the three or four great technical high schools of the country, we shall have to include the Cass technical high school, for this building, with its modern equipment, which accommodates three times as many students as the institution I am connected with, is one of the finest in the country.

"If the average schoolroom looked like the corner of a brickyard or a kitchen," said Dr. Sykes, "the average pupil would stay there until he had finished a vocational school. As it is, three of

every four drop out when through the eighth grade and 19 of 20 do not graduate from high school. It is the problem of keeping the pupils in school that is the most serious. We have to face. An educational system is inefficient that puts 19 parts of every 20 of its raw material in the junk pile.

"The schoolroom should look like the corner of a brickyard, because then it would show the pupils were actively engaged. Boys and girls are active thinkers and thing-doers. Few people are abstract thinkers. If we want to turn out a chemist, we give him a laboratory, but we give the poor little boys and girls a hard seat and a blackboard, attempting to teach their immature minds by abstractions.

"Such a school as the Cass school, which teaches vocational training, gives to the wage earner, who must earn his own living, a chance for the education that he needs most, that gives him the broadest possible education along his trade or vocational lines.

"Industrial training throughout the country so far has been a tragedy and a downright failure. It will not be so here in Detroit, for I can see the citizens are taking a firm stand. This school is one of the best of its kind in the country, if not in the world, and it is with feelings of envy and pride I look upon the accomplishment of so great a movement started by Detroit citizens. You have not only performed a great thing for Detroit and the immediate vicinity, but are setting an example for all of the leading cities of the country."

The Detroit Board of Commerce which has from the start been actively interested in the Cass technical high school, participated in the dedicatory exercises by giving a luncheon at the Hotel Cadillac, where Professor Sykes addressed the members and their friends. It was pronounced by many present to be the best noonday talk ever given at a board of commerce luncheon.

Education and Business

"The most significant thing in this country is the fact that education and business are getting together. Industry has made greater strides in the last century than has education," said Professor

Sykes. "It has brought about changes in production and distribution and in the attitude toward the people of the world. The industrial revolution has put a slow extinguisher on the apprentice system and has had to do with bringing about vocational training."

"What would you business men think if you had a fair raw material and it turned out only 5 per cent of the manufactured product?" he asked, and explained that that is what the matter with education. "The material" and method of instruction are predominantly abstract, whereas the children are thing-thinkers. Abstract studies," he said, "have filled our curricula, but have emptied our schools."

"The modern school will contain a carpenter's bench, a blacksmith's forge, a corner of a kitchen and other things, and the children will stay through the danger period. At present the scrap heap is too big, the problem of living is crying out for efficiency. Abroad you see education and efficiency go hand-in-hand, every line being specialized. The German chemical interests lead the world and they have 6000 trained chemists at work. From a poor country Germany has grown to be rich."

In closing Professor Sykes complimented Detroit on the progressive step it has taken in this line of work and said that the city will be mentioned as one of the leaders of the country in vocational training through the new Cass technical high school.

NATIONAL CONTROL OF RIVER URGED

NATCHEZ, Miss.—At a recent meeting of the Natchez Chamber of Commerce the bridges, streams and rivers committee reported in favor of joining with the National Reclamation Association in the effort to secure the cooperation of a majority of the members of Congress in favor of national control of the Mississippi river.

A committee report showed that nearly \$500,000 will be expended in public road and building improvements in this city and district.

The action of the board of supervisors in resolving to issue \$150,000 good roads bonds was approved.

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BOY SCOUTS TO STUDY ROADWAYS, TO MAKE THEM AND THEIR VALUE

Leaders of the Boy Scouts of America are encouraging the boys to make a study of roads and are giving them an inkling of road-building. This is a new form of scouting tending to increase the boy's practical knowledge, to develop his powers of observation and to make him appreciate the economic value of public highways. To the boy who acquires this training, it is likely a merit badge will be awarded by the leaders of the movement. Merit badges are the signs of advanced training in the Scout movement.

The plans for good scouting are being worked out by James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, in cooperation with the department of agriculture and with Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of the good roads department of the New Jersey Congress of Mothers.

To the ordinary boy the road is some-

thing on which to walk or drive, nothing more. The boy scout, who has been trained to think just what the road means, knows that George Washington's calling before he became a soldier was that of a surveyor and highway engineer. The boy scout knows that a smooth level road in the country which is firm in the winter means more days in school. The boy scout in the country also knows that a smooth level road is much better than a muddy broken one because his father can cart five and six times more produce to market over a smooth road than he can over a rough road.

The aim of the Scout Movement is to train the boys to be interested in roads when out on their hikes. They are taught to observe the grade, the drainage, the maintenance and construction of the road. They are supposed to observe whether there are ruts in the road and whether the drivers make it a point to keep in the ruts. Boy Scouts are

supposed to draw maps of the roads and are supposed to know something about the different methods of construction.

Boy scouts are asked to remove glass and stone from the road, thus decreasing the danger of accidents with automobiles and other vehicles. "We must remember," says Samuel W. Racenel, member of the American Road Builders Association, "that good roads affect our people in, as it were, bringing our churches nearer to our homes; in making country life so attractive as to counteract the allurements of city life, for the country boy and girl; in drawing our farms and firesides nearer together, thus promoting friendly intercourse and culture; as a means of travel and traffic, and by bringing the schoolhouse—and homes into closer proximity. If our great educational institutions have seen it advantageous to the youth to teach the trades in the schools, why not the world-wide benefit of road building?"

HALF HUNDRED PLACES OF INTEREST IN CANAL ZONE

Traveler May Find Isthmus of Panama a Wide Field for Sightseeing Trips to Places of Interest

FIFTY-THREE different points of interest to visitors in the Canal Zone and the isthmus, included in a list published in the "Tourist section" of the Panama Morning Journal and taken collectively, show that the traveler there may enjoy a variety of long or short sightseeing trips.

Prominence is given to places along the great waterway nearing completion across the isthmus, and which people of different countries are hastening to see before the details of its making are hidden with the turning in of the water. The Atlantic entrance to the canal is mentioned as being accessible by launch and can be ascended as far as Mindi, near the intersection of the French canal. At Toro Point, one learns, the west breakwater, built to protect the harbor at Colon, is being extended. The site of the lighthouse is maintained by the Panama government. A construction camp is located in a coconut grove and there is a fine bathing beach half a mile away.

One of the sights consists of the new terminal docks under construction off the Cristobal waterfront, and Cristobal Point is the site of the two old DeSolese mansions, now known as "buildings No. 1 and No. 2." There is also the site of the statue of Columbus and the Indian girl presented to General Montenegro by the Empress Eugenie, and dock No. 11, where all Panama railroad vessels berth. The government building at Colon contains the provincial offices and public library, and there are the Panama railroad passenger station erected in 1900; the Panama railroad docks, where the United Fruit Company, Hamburg-American, Italian, French and Spanish lines' vessels berth, while the Royal Mail steamship dock at their own wharf, and a swimming pool on Colon beach near the New Washington hotel.

At Porto Bello

Porto Bello (beautiful port), 17 miles from Colon, is the site of the rock quarry from which most of the stone used in the concrete work at Gatun locks was procured. There is an American settlement close at hand and a wireless station, operated by the signal corps of the United States army. Across the bay is the native town, once the chief port on the Atlantic side of old Panama.

Nombré de Dios, 33 miles from Colon, founded by Nicuesa in 1510, is the place where the sand used in the concrete work at Gatun locks is obtained. Nearby are the San Blas Indians and great coconut groves extend along the coast.

San Lorenzo, an old fort, is at the mouth of the Chagres river, four miles from Colon. There is the Cristobal dock station, the general storehouse for canal supplies and the Brazos brook reservoir, which furnishes Colon with water, all being reached from Mount Hope.

Other points along the railroad line mentioned particularly include Gatun, Gatun locks, dam and spillway, one of the great sights of the canal, six miles from Colon; Gorgona, once the half-way point on the trans-isthmian trail and present site of the largest machine shops on the isthmus; Matanchin, where passengers leave the train for a cayuco trip up the Chagres river, past Gamboa, the native village of Cruces, Juan Mina, Alhajuela to El Vigia. At Bas Obispo the nine mile section of Culebra cut begins.

Empire, one of the most populous towns on the zone, is the headquarters of the central division and the terminus of several important trails and roads to the interior. A splendid new highway now is building toward La Chorrera, a native village of 3000 inhabitants, 18 miles out. Near La Chorrera is one of the prettiest waterfalls in the republic, 42 feet high.

Culebra is on the side of Culebra mountain, overlooking the world-famous Culebra cut. Near here is the deepest cutting on the line of the canal—between Gold and Contractor's hills. Tourists are given every facility for viewing the work and two observation platforms have been erected on the west side of the cut. A guide is assigned parties of visitors who wish to see the works.

Rio Grande is the site of the reservoir that furnishes Panama, 10 miles away, with water. Miraflores (Look at the Flowers) and Corozal, the headquarters

of the Pacific division, have many things of interest.

In Panama City

Panama City is historic. Its attractions, including the cathedral, consecrated in 1708; the sea wall esplanade, the national palace and theater, city hall, National Institute; ruins of Santo Domingo church, burned in 1756; principal city market, the plaza or unloading place for small craft, Ancon hill, Ancon quarry, administration building; Las Sabanas, summer home of wealthier residents of Panama; Old Panama, founded in 1519; Balboa, formerly called La Boca (the mouth, referring to the Pacific entrance to the canal; name changed to Balboa by order of President Taft); the site of marine shops and shipways and Panama railroad wharf; islands in Panama bay noted for their beauty; the Bayano river, 23 miles east of Panama City; Pearl Islands, 25 miles out in Panama bay; Penonome, capital of the province of Cocle; Aguadulce, province of Veraguas, 40 miles by wagon road from Santiago, the capital; David, province of Chiriqui, the largest interior town of the republic, four miles from Pedregal, the port. Travelers usually stop a day or so at David on their way to Boquet in the mountains, where many canal employees spend their vacations. Boquet lies 4500 feet above sea level, and the air is cool enough at night to make staying in dormitory pleasant. Near here is the famous El Volcan, the highest peak on the isthmus, 11,500 feet. A number of parties have made the ascent in the last two years, with the help of a guide. In this section are found traces of the Mayas, an aboriginal tribe of Indians that has yielded many relics in pottery and gold ornaments, some of considerable value. The hotel at Boquet or Lino is reached by horseback, and is 21 miles from David. The only method of getting to Chiriqui, except by horseback overland, which is a long and tedious trip, is by steamer.

TWO COLLEGES GET \$10,000 FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

DEDHAM, Mass.—In the Norfolk probate court the will of Georgianna Gannett, late of Dedham, was filed today. She leaves \$10,000 for scholarships in Bowdoin College and \$4000 to Mt. Holyoke College, \$1000 to the Central Congregational church, Boston, and \$1000 to the American board of foreign missions. The balance of the \$40,000 estate goes to relatives. Edgar W. Butterworth of Salem and Judge Emory Grover of Needham are the executors.

STEAMERS RETURN TO NORTH LANES

WASHINGTON—Despite reports of bergs in the North Atlantic, some transatlantic steamships, disregarding the recommendations of the hydrographic office, have resumed the northern lanes in use before the Titanic sank, according to statements made on Tuesday by hydrographic officials.

The liners Oceanic and Laconia reported heavy ice in the vicinity of the old northern routes as late as Monday. The hydrographic bureau, after a careful investigation following the Titanic's wreck, outlined new lanes south of the route where the liner struck the berg.

EIGHT AVIATORS ARE SUSPENDED

NEW YORK—Eight licensed aviators were suspended on Tuesday until Dec. 31 by the contest committee of the Aero Club of America for participating in the recent Boston aviation meet, which was unsanctioned by the Aero Club.

The aviators are Lincoln Beachey, Glenn L. Martin, Charles K. Hamilton, Farnum Fish, Phillips W. Page, Paul Peck, Arch Freeman and T. J. Terrill.

HIRE ARCHITECTS FOR CITY HALL

SAN FRANCISCO—The board of public works has adopted a resolution formally employing Bakewell & Brown, whose design for the new city hall was selected by the jury of award.

Their compensation is to be 6 per cent of the cost of the structure, which would mean a total of \$240,000, should the building cost \$4,000,000, the proposed limit of expenditure.

CANAL TOLL MATTER MAY GO OVER UNTIL THE NEXT SESSION

WASHINGTON—Warnings sounded by Senators Root and Burton of international complications certain to arise if law is enacted giving American ships free passage through the Panama canal have had their effect.

Until those senators spoke, the feeling was strong for the immediate passage of the bill amended by the Senate committee. But Tuesday a movement was set on foot for postponing consideration of the question of tolls and all other debatable points until the next session.

The movement centers around a joint resolution which Judge Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, has contemplated for some time. This resolution gives the President wide discretionary powers for the opening of the canal, so as to obviate the necessity for detailed legislation just now.

If Congress should take up the subject with sufficient expediency in the short session this resolution then may be supplemented by the legislation that now threatens prolonged debate in the Senate, with the prospect of ultimate disagreement with the House.

Senator Burton said Tuesday that in the face of the crowded condition of the calendar and the delay that will arise anyhow from the forced consideration of appropriations, it is unlikely that even the shipping interests behind the no-toll provision would urge immediate action.

WASHED MONEY STORY CIRCULATED

WASHINGTON—Members of the Plate Printers Union, who are waging a fight against the installation of laundry machines for washing old money at the bureau of engraving and printing, have scattered it broadcast that a St. Louis bank has returned a bundle of the washed product with the notation that it is unfit for use.

According to the story which is now current the bank stated that the use of the washed bills would require too much of the time of the clerks in explaining to patrons that the paper was good United States currency and in convincing them that the house was not in league with a band of counterfeiters, as many might suppose from the appearance of the laundered money.

HOTEL IS PLANNED FOR A FINE SITE

SANTA CRUZ, Cal.—Prospects for another fine hotel for this city next spring are good. John Martin of San Francisco, president of the Beach Company in this city and a heavy owner in Casa Del Rey, is the financial backer. The site is located on the hills of the Casa Del Rey golf links, overlooking this city.

"The Three Oaks" is the name picked out, for on the knoll where will be erected this fine structure are three mammoth oaks. A combination of Indian, Spanish and mission architecture will be worked out and there will be 150 rooms.

MR. M'VEAGH'S REGIME PRAISED

WASHINGTON—A series of letters directed to the President and secretary of the treasury by present and former officials of the treasury department, expressing satisfaction with the administration of Secretary MacVeagh, have been made public at the White House. The letters were a reply to the criticisms of conditions in the department made by former Assistant Secretary A. Piatt Andrew in his recent letter of resignation.

FRENCH PRISONERS PARDONED

NEW YORK—President Fallieres, on the advice of the French cabinet, has granted a pardon to Gustave Herve, the anti-military agitator and editor of the revolutionary organ, La Guerre Sociale, says a Paris message to the New York Herald. Five other prisoners serving sentences for political misdemeanors also were released.

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Massachusetts Leather

Man Who Takes Active

Part in Shoe Market Fair

COLLEGE IN SOUTH

WILL BE REVIVED

JACKSON, La.—At a meeting held here recently a board of trustees was appointed and organized to take over the old Centenary college buildings and to start a college here.

The Rev. J. D. Norris, of Jackson, was elected president of the board; W. A. West, of Norwood, vice president; Hon. D. M. Pipes, of Jackson, secretary, and Hon. Geo. G. Keller, of Jackson, treasurer.

The school is to be denominational. It is partly allied with Baptist organizations, and they may develop into a Baptist institution. Steps were taken to select a faculty for the purpose of opening school this fall. An agent will be put into the field shortly for the purpose of soliciting students and support.

This revival of educational work here has been brought about by the resolution which was adopted by the present Legislature authorizing the sale of the state's interest in this property to the Methodist conference, which formerly owned and operated Centenary college here, and an agreement on the part of the Methodist conference to dispose of the property to the people of this community for a definite consideration.

MARYLAND TO GET NEW TROLLEY LINE

WASHINGTON—Congressman Parnall of Maryland, set on foot recently a movement for government construction of a single-track electric line from Washington to Indian Head, Md., the naval proving grounds.

He introduced a bill in Congress calling for an appropriation of \$10,000, which the secretary of the navy shall use to make surveys, locate rights of way and make other investigations looking to the construction of the line.

Mr. Parnall says the line is necessary, as a large number of government employees work at Indian Head and reside in Washington, and under the present conditions they have great difficulty in going to and fro.

GRANGERS TO MEET

A summer field meeting of the granges of Middlesex and Essex counties will be held Thursday on the Dudley F. Rogers farm at Putnamville. Following athletic sports in the morning will be a basket lunch and a band concert and speaking in the afternoon. The speakers will be Rufus W. Stimpson of Boston, director of rural schools of Massachusetts; the Rev. A. H. Wheelock of Marlboro, chaplain of the state grange; Prof. W. D. H. Hurd of Amherst Agricultural College, and Charles M. Gardner, master of the state grange.

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MIDSUMMER QUIET GENERALLY OBTAINS ON THE EXCHANGES

Markets Permitted to Take
Their Own Course and
Neither Politics Nor Crop
News Seems to Influence

LONDON APATHETIC

Prices were slightly easier at the opening of both the New York and Boston markets this morning. There was no particular pressure noticeable, but there was also no support in evidence. Business is of the midsummer order. The big traders are out of town. The markets are allowed to take care of themselves. There is the usual talk of crop and political influence on stocks, but neither optimistic nor pessimistic views seem to have much bearing on price movements.

Fractional losses were general in the New York market during the early sales, extending from a quarter to half a point.

Butte & Superior again was a weak feature of the local market. It dropped more than a point during the first few minutes of trading.

There was little activity in the markets during the first half of the session. Price movements in New York were generally confined to the fractions. The gas stocks were comparatively strong. Consolidated Gas opened up 1/4 at 14 1/4 and moved up a good fraction. Brooklyn Union opened off 1/4 at 14 1/4 and sold well above 14 1/4. Chesapeake & Ohio moved up 1/4 at 80 1/4, advanced to 81 and then sagged off.

Butte & Superior was about the only active stock on the local exchange. It opened off 1/4 at 4 1/4, declined to 3 3/4 and then advanced more than a point.

Stocks started upward in a moderate way during the early afternoon and at the beginning of the last hour further gains were shown by Consolidated Gas, Brooklyn Union, Great Northern preferred, Reading and Union Pacific. On the local exchange Butte & Superior was well above the opening.

LONDON—The securities markets were unsteady at the end today and Consolidated stood at the lowest notwithstanding the reports that the Rothschilds would take \$4,000,000 exchequer bonds obviating any public issue. Hence rails were harder.

American Railway shares did not disclose any improvement in extent of business but held steady.

Foreigners and Mines appeared heavy. Rio Tinto gained 1/4 closing at 75 1/4. Continental bourses irregular.

THE DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

NEW YORK—With the decline of July wheat to 99 1/2, the last of the contract months is brought under one dollar a bushel.

In contrast with this particular date, July wheat last year at Chicago was selling at 109 1/2, September at 107 1/2 and December at 108 1/2. Averaging these three contract months, wheat is selling now at 11 1/2 cents below the average of a year ago.

As a result of this decline in domestic values the export relation is near the point of supply meeting demand. European crop prospects are being checked up, with result that yields have probably been overestimated, while our own begins to appear as an underestimate. The sudden change has introduced an unexpected factor into the wheat situation at a time when the trade had generally adjusted itself to a different reckoning of values.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Local showers late tonight or Thursday; warmer tonight in the interior.

The southern disturbance central working over Alabama has moved but little during the last 24 hours. It has produced general showers from Tennessee southward to the Gulf. Another disturbance central over Lake Superior has produced showers in the northern portion of the lake region. Scattered showers were reported along the north Atlantic coast. An area of high pressure moving from the Northwest is causing a decided fall in temperature between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. The temperatures continue high in the central sections but is lower in the morning.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 70.12 noon 76
Average temperature yesterday, 80.5-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York. 90 Portland, Me. 88
Buffalo. 74 Albany. 74
Nantucket. 74 Pittsburgh. 84
Philadelphia. 80 Chicago. 82
St. Louis. 80 Denver. 88
San Francisco. 70 St. Louis. 82
Kansas City. 78

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises. 4:22 High water. 1:30 p. m.
Sun sets. 7:18
Length of day. 14:56

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. Pl.	98	99	98	99
Am. Beet Sugar	73	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Am. Can.	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Am. Car. & Fdry. Pl.	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Am. Cities	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Am. Cities Pl.	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Am. Ice	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
Am. Lined Oil	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Am. Loco	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Am. Smelting	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am. Steel Fdry.	34	34 1/4	34	34 1/4
Am. T. & T.	145 1/2	145 3/4	145 1/2	145 3/4
Am. Woolen	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Anacosta	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalaya Pl.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
At. Coast Line	139 1/2	140	139 1/2	140
Baldwin Loco	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Baldwin Loco Pl.	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Balt. & Ohio	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
Balt. & Ohio Pl.	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Beth. Steel	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
B. R. T.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Brooklyn Union	143	143 1/2	143	143 1/2
Ca. Pacific	265 1/2	265 3/4	265 1/2	265 3/4
Central Leather	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Central Leather Pl.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Chas. & Co.	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Ch. M. & St. P.	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Ch. & N. West.	135 1/2	135 3/4	135 1/2	135 3/4
Chino	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Col. Fuel	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Com. Gas	144 1/2	144 3/4	144 1/2	144 3/4
Con. Products	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Denver Pl.	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Erie	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Erie 1st pf.	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Erie Electric	178	178 1/2	178	178 1/2
Gen. Motor Co. pf.	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Goldfield Con.	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4
Gr. Nor. pl.	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/2	136 3/4
Gr. Nor. Co.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Guthrie & Co.	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Haverhill	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/2	118 3/4
Homestead	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Ill. Central	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/2	129 3/4
Inter-Met.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Int. Paper	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
Int. Paper Pl.	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Int. Pump	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Lake & West. pl.	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Lehigh Valley	166 1/2	166 3/4	166 1/2	166 3/4
Long Island	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Long Is. Pl.	160 1/2	160 3/4	160 1/2	160 3/4
Mackay Cos.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Mackay Cos. pf.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Manhattan	135	135 1/2	135	135 1/2
May Company	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Mex. Petroleum Co.	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
M. & E. Pl.	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2	147 3/4
Missouri Pacific	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Nevada Cons. Co.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Nat. Biscuit	146 1/2	146 3/4	146 1/2	146 3/4
Nat. Lead	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
N. Y. C. & H. R.	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 3/4
Norfolk & Western	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 3/4
Norfolk Pacific	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2	120 3/4
North American	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
Peoples Gas	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Pittsburg Steel	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Pullman	161 1/2	161 3/4	161 1/2	161 3/4
Ray Cons. Copper	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Reading	162 1/2	162 3/4	162 1/2	162 3/4
Republic Steel	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Rock Island	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Rock Island Pl.	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Seaboard	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Sears Roebuck	189 1/2	189 3/4	189 1/2	189 3/4
Southern Pacific	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
Southern Railway	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Standard Milling	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
St. L. & S. W. Pl.	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Tennessee Copper	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Texas Company	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/2	129 3/4
Third Avenue	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Union Pacific	165 1/2	165 3/4	165 1/2	165 3/4
U. S. Realty & C.	86	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
U. S. Rubber	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
U. S. Steel	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
U. S. Steel Pl.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
Utah Copper	61	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Va. Car. Chem. Pl.	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Wabash	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
Wabash Pl.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Well Fargo Exp.	136	136 1/2	136	136 1/2
Westinghouse	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
Wheeling & L. E.	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 3/4
Wisconsin Central	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Woolworth Pl.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK BONDS

Following are the transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Symbol	High	Low	Last
Am. T. & T. Co.	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2
Atchafalaya Pl.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
Atchafalaya Pl. 1907	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
Atlantic C. L. & N. Co.	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Baldwin & Ohio	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/2
Chas. & Co.	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/2
Ch. M. & St. P.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
Erie & Co.	86 1/2	86 1/4	86 1/2
Int. Paper & Co.	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
Kansas & Texas	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2
L. & N. Co.	88 1/2	88 1/4	88 1/2
Missouri Pacific	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2
N. Y. R. & S.	59 1/2	59 1/4	59 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	128 1/2	128 1/4	128 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2 1907	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/2
N. Y. City 1909	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/2
Norfolk & Western	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2
Pac. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
Pennsylvania 1913	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/2
Reading 4 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/2
Rock Island 4 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2
Southern Pacific	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Third Ave. 4 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
Third Ave. 5 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/2
Union Pacific 4 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U. S. Steel 5 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
West Shore 4 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Symbol	Opening	Asked	Offered	Closing
2 registers 1-100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon 1-100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
3 registers 1-100 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon 1-100 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
4 registers 1-100 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
do coupon 1-100 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Penn. 2-100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Penn. 1913-100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

COMPETITION FOR LARGE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITERS

NEW YORK—Corporate ownership has so rapidly encroached on private ownership of business property during the past 15 years that underwriting profits have become quite too fat a plum to hang unmolested on the tree. Indeed, there has developed a general scramble for these profits by brokers, promoters, bond houses, trust companies and even banks. The true value of all corporate property in the United States is now probably about \$80,000,000,000, compared with approximately \$13,500,000,000 in 1890; and aggregate profits to be derived yearly from flotation of new securities and from refunding operations are immense. We annually refund bonds to amount of \$500,000,000, in addition to which actual value of securities issued to raise new capital is probably about \$1,500,000,000 annually.

Competition for underwriting profits is therefore natural and proper and among its results is development of great bond houses which, owing to extensive clientele, have been able to absorb a considerable part of business formerly done on the stock exchanges.

The 1912 figures are partly estimated. Plums fat enough to develop keen competition among bankers and financiers should offer strong inducements to corporations to make some effort to reduce or eliminate underwriting costs, as done in Great Britain. The British companies act to protect the investor that guarantee or approval of any bond house, stock exchange or bank is often unnecessary, and many corporations are thus able to issue securities direct to the investing public. Under these acts promoters and underwriters' profits are made public by directors; values of physical properties capitalized are disclosed; and directors are liable for damages on account of any misrepresentations in the prospectus.

Pennsylvania Railroad has frequently issued stock direct to the investor, and fraudulent concerns such as are from time to time suppressed by the post-office have shown the utility of this method of financing. The adoption of the principle of the British companies acts therefore looks feasible and would tend to suppress swindles, reduce evils of over-capitalization and eliminate middlemen's profits on new financing and refunding.

LOWEST BID ON BALTIMORE LOAN

BALTIMORE—The lowest bid submitted for the \$5,000,000 city loan was 94 for \$100,000 worth of the stock. It came from William C. Crawford. The last sale of city stock was held on Dec. 18, 1911, when \$500,000 worth of paving bonds sold at 100.50 on the average.

In Maryland there is no law limiting debts of municipalities. Previous to this last sale of Baltimore bonds, the city had a net debt of \$41,691,430. Against this the city has \$17,547,063 productive assets, and the total assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in 1911 was \$723,800,340.

SPIKE PRICES AGAIN ADVANCED

PITTSBURGH—The leading makers of railroad spikes, the Jones Laughlin Company, the Cambria Steel Company and the Republic Iron & Steel Company, have just announced higher prices on spikes, the second rise in three weeks. Standard spikes are advanced \$2 a ton from 1.50 to 1.60. Small spikes are also advanced about \$2 a ton to 1.65. In the case of small spikes, however, sales have been made quite generally above the previously quoted price. All the spike mills are from 60 to 90 days behind on deliveries.

BORROWINGS OF CITY THIS YEAR

City Treasurer Slattery has borrowed \$750,000 in anticipation of taxes making \$2,250,000 borrowed thus far this year, compared with \$2,000,000 in corresponding period a year ago and \$4,100,000 two years ago. The present loan was negotiated at 3 1/2 per cent, which is the same rate at which \$1,500,000 was borrowed in June. A year ago the loans were made at 2 1/2 per cent, two years ago at 3 1/2 per cent. The temporary loans made by the city are all payable in November.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 3 to 7 points higher. July 12.05@12.07; August 12.05@12.07; September 12.11@12.14; October 12.27@12.28; November 12.23; December 11.28.

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

LARGER EARNINGS FOR SUBSIDIARIES OF STANDARD OIL

Aggregate Business Said to Be Twenty Per Cent Greater Than a Year Ago—Petroleum Prices Higher

ADVANCE IN SHARES

NEW YORK—The aggregate business of various Standard Oil companies is 20 per cent in excess of a year ago. This would seem to indicate very large earnings notwithstanding additional expense incident to operations on a dissolution basis.

Prices for petroleum are much higher than a year ago and with volume of business larger than it has ever been before, Standard Oil companies in the aggregate are likely to make one of the best showings on record in 1912.

Fortunately, Standard Oil companies, previous to the rise in prices for this crude product, had in storage something over 100,000,000 barrels of oil. Naturally, it is receiving great benefits from higher prices for the by-products of petroleum. This alone will serve to more than offset additional expenses amounting to perhaps \$10,000,000 annually incident to operations along independent lines.

The largest earnings ever reported by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in a single year were in the neighborhood of \$105,000,000. This figure is \$20,000,000 above the highest previous estimate of Standard Oil Company's earnings for a full year.

The increased demand for petroleum and its by-products is due to various developments, particularly the increased uses of oil for fuel. Then again the amount of gasoline used by automobiles is growing every day; this is another large contributor toward earnings of the various oil companies. When the fact is taken into consideration that close to 250,000 automobiles are expected to be made this year, the increase in consumption of gasoline is not at all surprising.

A large number of Standard Oil subsidiaries are in debt to Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for money borrowed for development purposes. The companies indebted to the former parent concern will be the first to increase their respective capitalizations in order to liquidate their indebtedness, as in the case of the Standard Oil Company in California, Swan & Finch Company, and Vacuum Oil Company. There has been considerable buying of Standard Oil of California of late, on the theory that this concern will be the one that will be depended upon largely for satisfying increased consumption throughout the world.

Petroleum interests do not appear to be disturbed over the ruling which makes all pipe lines common carriers. It is argued that few independent companies will care to risk shipping their products through the pipe lines, due to deterioration through the mixing of the oil with other grades remaining in the pipes at time of shipment.

Since dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, there has been an enormous appreciation in the value of Standard Oil shares. In 1911 old Standard Oil of New Jersey stock sold at \$900 a share. Since then there has been an appreciation in the aggregate value of the shares of over \$350,000,000. John D. Rockefeller is supposed to own 25 per cent of the various Standard Oil stocks so that his equity in the appreciation amounts to nearly \$88,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA TEXTILE EARNINGS

Pennsylvania Textile Company, the recent reorganization of the American Silk Company, is understood to have shown net earnings for its six months ended June 30 of a little over three times the interest charges on the \$1,000,000 6 per cent 30-year bonds now outstanding.

Operations during this period had not been brought up to capacity. Even now, although the company's payrolls are officially stated to be averaging \$6000 per week, its Monarch mill at York, Pa., has not yet been recommissioned, and the company is dependent for its output upon its Carlisle, Clifton, York and Diamond mills. The Monarch mill is the company's largest individual plant, representing at least 33 per cent of its total possible production.

Application has just been filed for listing \$1,000,000 capital stock of the company upon the New York curb.

Among Boston interests now serving on the company's board of directors are Benjamin P. Cheney, Bentley W. Warren, Samuel Appleton and Joseph N. Smith.

POSTOFFICE FOR ITALIANS OPENED
MONTREAL, Que.—So numerous have the Italian inhabitants of Montreal become that a special Italian sub-postoffice has been opened at St. Antoine street, with an Italian postmaster, in the person of A. M. Buccino Salviati. Of course the postoffice is open to the general public, but it is intended more especially for the convenience of the Italian populace.

WOOL REQUIREMENTS LARGE AND BUYERS OPERATE FREELY

Heavy Receipts of New Domestic Clips and of High Grade Imported Stock Claim Attention of Manufacturers, Who Have Ample Business in Prospect

July purchases of new domestic clips in good volume by manufacturers have strengthened the wool outlook and confirmed the impression, prevailing for some time among leading wool merchants in this and other large eastern markets, that requirements this season would be large and that their activity of the past two or three months in securing new supplies in the growing season was fully warranted.

Heavy receipts of new high quality wools have been followed by heavy purchases, especially since the opening of the July series of wool sales in London, which make it clearly apparent that the foreign market can be depended upon to hold firm for a while and exert no cheapening effect upon the situation.

Latest reports from American representatives in England are all of the same character as those received at the opening of the series. The market there is buoyant, and crossbreds and merinos bought for American importers are costing appreciably more than similar wools have brought heretofore this year.

Prices here, therefore, continue to have an upward trend and the new domestic clips bring around 19¢22 cents for Utah, Nevada and Idaho offerings, with Wyoming 18¢2 cents higher and Montana prospectively up in proportion. Some of the new Ohio quarter-bloods have brought 30 cents. The higher plane is likely to be more pronounced in fleeces, it is believed, as the new arrivals come more generally on the market. For XX Ohio and above the quotation is 31¢32 cents; fine washed delaine is quoted at 34 cents, with unwashed at 28 cents.

A noticeable feature of the trading is the fact that dealers in wool, while not indifferent to the strength of the situation from the statistical point of view,

are satisfied apparently with the profits in sight and show no disposition to hold for the higher levels that may be assumed to be in prospect. There is, for the present at least, very little speculative trading, and most of the wool changing hands goes into consuming channels at a fair advance upon cost.

There has been increased demand for the foreign clips on the market, as well as for domestic stock, this month, no doubt stimulated by the reports from abroad regarding advances in values. These are slightly higher and very firm. The primary markets West are well cleaned up now, a relatively small proportion of the total clip remaining in the hands of growers.

The goods trade continues very satisfactory to the mill men. Apparently there are no excessive supplies of clothing or other lines, and the new season bids fair to be an active one, with consequent excellent demand for wool.

It is evident that no decline in prices are to be expected, but advances may occur, based upon the tendency of wools and yarns to go to a higher level. Opening prices on spring apparel lines for both men and women are about 5 per cent higher as a rule than the range a year ago on similar goods.

Buyers of carpets and rugs are in the market and the shortage of carpet wools of various kinds is sufficiently pronounced to make prices on the mill product relatively high and firm.

Receipts to date have passed 175,000 pounds of wool in the Boston market, upward of 100,000,000 pounds being domestic clips and the balance imports. The latter run more than 20,000,000 pounds ahead of last year's receipts from abroad and are likely to be largely augmented when the wools bought in London this month come forward.

MODERATE GAIN IN NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK SHAREHOLDERS

Announcement was made this morning of the full subscription to the new capital stock of the National Shawmut Bank making the capital \$10,000,000.

A direct result of the big increase in the capitalization of the National Shawmut Bank, from \$3,500,000 to \$10,000,000, a figure which is exceeded by that of only three other banks in the country and these the largest three, viz: The National City and Bank of Commerce of New York and Continental & Commercial of Chicago, is a moderate gain in the number of stockholders. After checking up Monday's stock payments the number of Shawmut stockholders is found to be 939, the largest in the history of the bank.

The exact gain is 93, the present total comparing with 846 just prior to the announcement on May 16 of the proposed increase in capital.

It is obvious from these figures, showing an increase in the stockholders' list of about 10 per cent, that the bulk of the new stock went to the old stockholders. It is understood that some of the large Shawmut holdings were doubled and tripled. The new stockholders are almost all small owners who apparently bought into the bank by picking up small lots of "rights."

As over 90 per cent of Shawmut stock is owned in Massachusetts it is patent that control rests as strongly as ever with interests close at home.

At \$240 the last and only recorded sale of the new Shawmut stock, there is an income return of 3.33 per cent provided the directors carry out the generally understood intention of placing the \$10,000,000 stock on an 8 per cent basis in September. To sell on the same basis as before, the capital transformation, \$445 paying 12 per cent or about 2.70 per cent return, the new stock will have to move up to approximately \$296.

It is furthermore interesting to note that a price of \$240 for new Shawmut stock is equivalent to \$462.85 for the old Shawmut stock, the highest figure at which it ever sold.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Coms. Money	Advance
do account	74 1/2
Amsterdam	161 1/2
Antwerp	107 1/2
London	264 1/2
Paris	104 1/2
St. Paul	82
St. Petersburg	120 1/2
Switzerland	160
New York Central	114
Pennsylvania	123 1/2
Reading	102 1/2
Southern Pacific	100 1/2
Union Pacific	105 1/2
United States Steel	105 1/2
do pf.	111 1/2

*Decline.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS
NEW YORK—The Michigan Central has ordered 10 switching locomotives from the Lima Locomotive Corporation and 12 locomotives of the same type from the American Locomotive Company.

TEXAS OIL RAISES PRICES
TULSA, Okla.—The Texas Company has advanced prices for crude oil 2 cents a barrel to 70 cents.

DIVIDENDS

Saco-Petee Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 per share, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of July 16.

Peoples Gas declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Aug. 26 to stockholders of record Aug. 3.

The Diamond Match Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 16 to holders of record Aug. 31.

The Kellogg Switch Board & Supply Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent payable Aug. 2 to holders of record July 30.

Sears-Roebuck Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable Aug. 16 to holders of record July 31.

The Parrot Silver & Copper Mining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Aug. 26 to holders of record at noon July 27.

The International Pneumatic Tube Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 23 to stockholders of record July 20.

J. S. Youngs Company of New York declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable forthwith to stockholders of record July 30. A dividend of 5 per cent on common stock has been declared for two quarters ending June 30, payable July 23 to stockholders of record June 16.

Fall River mills have taken action on dividends as follows: The Laurel Lake Mills declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 16. This is an advance of 1/4 per cent over each of the three preceding quarters. The dividends for the second and third quarters of 1911 were 1 1/2 per cent each and before those quarters the usual rate was 2 per cent. The Lincoln Manufacturing Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, its usual rate, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 16. The Seacomet Mills passed its dividend for the seventh successive quarter. It paid 1 per cent for the fourth quarter of 1910. Previous to that quarter its usual rate was 1 1/2 per cent with 1/2 per cent added several quarters to make up on dividends previously passed. The Shove Mills declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 24. This is its second successive dividend of 1 per cent, after having passed for two quarters. One per cent was paid for the third quarter of 1911, and before that quarter the usual rate was 1 1/2 per cent.

PHONE MERGER IS PLANNED
DETROIT, Mich.—The Michigan State Telephone Company has asked the state for permission to purchase the Home Telephone Company of Detroit and its four subsidiaries in southeastern Michigan. It is said that the two companies have agreed on a purchase price of \$3,500,000. The case will be heard Thursday.

BAP SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60 1/2, up 1/4. Mexican dollars 48, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 27 1/4, unchanged.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 17)

Aberdeen, Wash.—C. A. Elmore; U. S. Albany, N. Y.—J. W. Mayhew; U. S. Converse & Son; Essex.
Allentown, Pa.—H. T. and J. L. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.
Allentown, Pa.—John Lech of Lech & Co.; Adams.
Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. and E. L. Quirk; U. S.

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Atlanta—W. S. Byck of Byck Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Atlanta—S. Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co.; seashore.
Augusta, Ga.—J. A. Dazler; U. S.

Baltimore, Md.—B. L. Brown; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—G. T. Mills of G. T. Mills & Co.; Touraine.
Baltimore, Md.—Eichengreen; Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore House; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—N. Chamberlain; Brew.

Bangor—R. M. Farley and J. White; U. S.
Bangor—W. B. Mills, A. Craig and T. H. Bangor; W. F. and H. C. Sawyer; U. S.

Berlin, Ger.—John G. Simon of American Shoe Co.; Essex.
Binghamton, N. Y.—J. Burns; U. S.
Birmingham, Ala.—E. F. Kane of Steele-Smith; U. S.

Birmingham, Ala.—L. P. Warner; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—J. H. King of King Bros. & Co.; Park.
Buffalo, N. Y.—D. Jackson of Sweeney & Co.; Buffalo-Peter Fox of Farnham & Co.; Adams.

Burlington, Pa.—P. W. Ruff; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown, Evans & Co.; Brun.
Charlotte, N. C.—C. K. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Charleston, W. Va.—G. A. Tabas and H. Alcock of Thompson & Co.; Essex.
Charlotte, N. C.—W. H. Belk and B. F. Matthews; U. S.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. W. Wallis of Betterton, England Shoe Co.; seashore.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. F. Smock of Miller Bros.; U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—D. F. McIntosh of D. N. Holden Co.; Thorn.
Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Ackerman of A. M. Rothschild & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago, Ill.—J. J. Brody of Hillman & Co.; U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Chicago, Ill.—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.

Chicago, Ill.—H. Hopkins of Hopkins & Co.; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. Corbett & C. B. Corser of L. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.

Cincinnati, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Co.; U. S.
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Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Pierce of Tracey & Co.; Essex.
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Richmond, Va.—C. B. Saow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
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St. Louis—C. L. Swartz and A. Hart of Wertheimer, Swartz & Co.; 14 Essex street.

St. Louis—Henry Fiedler of The Famous; Essex.
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St. Louis—H. L. Sallenbach; U. S. St. Louis—Ray Celles.
St. Paul—S. H. Henson of The Golden Rule.

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Tacoma, Wash.—C. M. Dederich of Simmons B. & Co.; 178 Lincoln st.
Toledo, O.—E. G. Evans of Western Shoe Co.; Boston.

Toledo, O.—W. R. Ainsworth; Lenox. Toledo—A. G. Kopitke; U. S.
Toledo—J. F. Cummins of R. H. Lane & Co.; U. S.

Tulsa, Okla.—H. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; U. S.
Watsonville, Pa.—L. L. Lewis; U. S.

Washington, D. C.—E. Hahn of W. E. Hahn & Co.; Adams.
Washington, D. C.—W. H. Kenecaster; Adams.

Washington, D. C.—H. Wager; U. S. Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. Austin of Austin Shoe Co.; Adams.

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NEW BEDFORD

GOOD SLUMP IN PRODUCE PRICES

CHICAGO—South Water street commission merchants quoted potatoes at \$2.75 a barrel latter part of last week, compared with \$5.25 a year ago. Secretary Westberg of Chicago Potato Company and other authorities predict further decline of large proportions within 30 days. One large dealer predicts a break of 20 cents a bushel within one week.

Cabbages sell for \$1 to \$1.15 a crate, compared with \$2.50 a year ago. Good tomatoes sell for 40 to 60 cents a crate, or less than half as much as last year. Fine Texas onions sell for 75 cents to \$1 per 70-pound sack.

Some local dealers were offered supply of old potatoes from Minneapolis where they were selling for 18 cents compared with 55 cents a bushel for new potatoes, for merely the freight charges, but such offers were declined because people will not eat old spuds when new ones are so plentiful.

The fruit crop is as promising from the consumer's point of view as vegetables and cereals. Peaches are pouring into Chicago from southern states. The Michigan crop will be late. The peach crop is the largest in

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PILOTS ARE LACKING ON COAST OF FINLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
HELSINGFORS, Finland. — Seldom has the passing of any measure affected the people of Finland so much as has the imperial ukase on Feb. 28 last, by which the Finnish pilot department was made subordinate to the Russian ministry of marine. The immediate result of this ukase was that the Finnish pilot service ceased to exist as a Finnish institution.

The Finnish pilot, officers and men, had entered the service on the understanding that they were to be Finnish officials and be under Finnish jurisdiction. It was obvious, however, that since the pilot service was to be taken over by the Russian admiralty, they would, if they continued in the service, be serving in an essentially Russian institution, and thus be practically changed into Russian officials.

The result was that almost every officer and a great number of the men resigned, to the great disadvantage of the Finnish pilot service. This will be readily understood when it is realized that the Finnish coast extends some 580 miles, and is for the most part studied with islands of varying sizes.

The very nature of the intricate passages, sunken rocks, and other hindrances to navigation, render it impossible for these places to be effectively marked out by means of permanent beacons on adjoining islands if any happen to be close by. The very spot itself must be marked out, and this is done by means of poles of varying patterns, anchored according to certain principles as near as possible

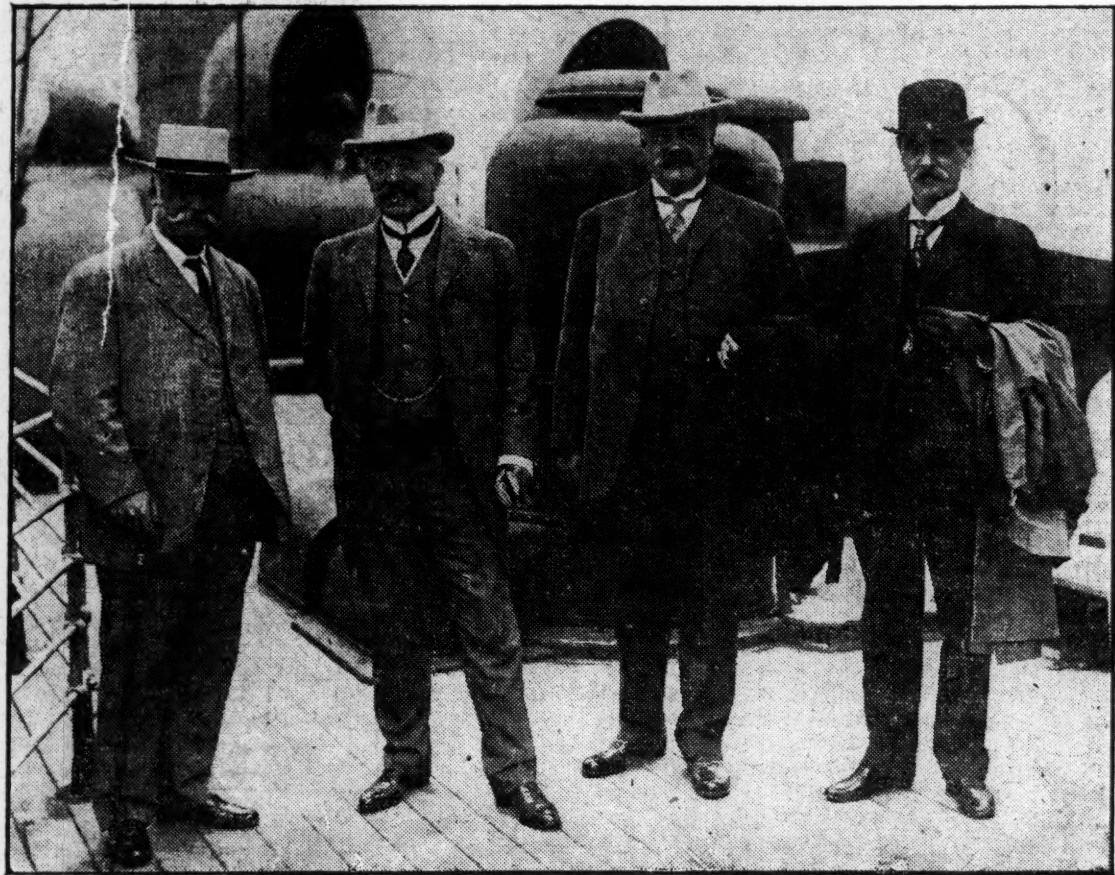
to the spot to be avoided by passing vessels. The Finnish pilots were responsible for the maintenance of these poles, which were frequently washed away during the winter, and it is considered doubtful whether the Russian pilots will be capable of replacing those lost during the winter.

There are in Finland some 89 pilot stations, distributed along the coast and among the islands, with a complement of about 120 pilots, some two thirds of whom have resigned. In one district on the south coast there are 36 pilot stations, distributed over 250 miles, and with a complement of 310 pilots. Of these only 9 pilots now remain in service, and they are distributed over three stations, whilst in another district, on the west coast, there are no pilots left at all.

The question of enlisting the services of new pilots is engaging the attention of the Russian government, but has so far met with but little success, with the result that Russians, from as far away as the Caspian sea, have been employed. These men may be excellent in their own districts, but are wholly unused to navigation in the Finnish skerries.

The situation is altogether most unsatisfactory, and considerable inconvenience, if nothing worse, will most certainly be caused to shipping in Finland, and the obvious remedy would be for those responsible for the measure to recognize the mistake made and return to the old system. In the meantime the question of establishing private pilot services in various parts of Finland is being discussed.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME HONORS VISITING CANADIAN STATESMEN



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Arrival of the Canadian cabinet ministers in London; reading from left to right, Mr. Doherty, minister of justice; Mr. Borden, prime minister; Mr. Hazen, minister of marine, and Mr. Pellitier, postmaster-general

HYDROPLANE COVERS 190 MILES IN 3½ HOURS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — The experiments which have been carried out for some considerable time with the object of adapting the aeroplane to act as an efficient adjunct to the fleet, have been most successful.

The first important exhibition was made on the occasion of the recent inspection of the fleet by his majesty King George, and since then numerous flights have been made. They have, however, been eclipsed by the magnificent performances of Commander Samson and Lieutenant Spencer Grey. These two naval aviators flew from Sheerness to Portsmouth, a distance of over 190 miles, the journey being accomplished by Commander Samson without a stop and in the excellent time of 3½ hours. Passengers were carried by both officers, and the hydroaeroplanes over Dover aroused the greatest interest.

Commander Samson alighted on the

sea, just off Eastney Royal marine artillery barracks with the utmost ease, the hydro-aeroplane skimming along the surface of the water some distance before coming to a standstill on the floats with which it was fitted.

It is interesting to note that Lieutenant Spencer Grey who was compelled to alight on the sea at Newhaven was able to do so with the greatest ease, although the water was rough. This involuntary stop was necessitated by some defect occurring in the engine. He was, however, able to rectify this and to complete his journey without further difficulty.

Another interesting performance was witnessed recently when Lieutenant Lestrang Malone started on an aeroplane from a battleship while steaming out to sea some miles from Portsmouth. After a successful flight the aeroplane was brought to earth at the naval aerodrome at Portsmouth although a wind of considerable force was blowing at the time.

RELATIONSHIPS OF EMPIRE ARE DWELT ON BY MR. FOSTER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — Mr. Foster was the principal speaker at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting over which Lord Selborne presided. Others present had come at the invitation of Page Croft, M. P., and Mrs. Page Croft, who had been responsible for the inauguration of that organization known as the imperial mission, which, as Page Croft explained before the arrival of Mr. Foster, was formed for the purpose of showing British people the necessity for trading together, and the necessity for, when all things were equal, British citizens investing their money under the British flag.

He further explained that they considered that in the event of people being compelled to leave England, in order to improve themselves, it was the duty of the governments of the empire to see that the stream of emigration was kept within the countries of which the British empire consists, instead of going to foreign countries.

Lord Selborne made a few introductory remarks, reiterating what had been previously said by Page Croft, and insisting upon the importance of imperial preference. A most hearty welcome was accorded Mr. Foster when he rose to address the meeting.

Mr. Foster explained how ever since he had studied the development of the empire he had clearly seen that all the tendencies were towards unity, and he affirmed that the great secret of a still further improvement in the relations between the mother country and the overseas dominions was cooperation.

Referring to the colonial conferences he showed how they pointed in the direction of unity and he declared that a most important and irrevocable step had been taken when the government of Britain explained to the colonial premiers the arcana of the international relations between this and other empires. This step, he declared, was irrevocable, and could not fail to lead to other steps.

Mr. Foster explained also, in most graphic language, how there were in the mother country more men than employment, and how, on the other hand, in the overseas dominions, there were large tracks of undeveloped country waiting for the advent of the settlers who would be able to release the vast resources bound up in them.

England, he explained, could meet the needs of the other parts of the empire, whilst these other parts could meet the needs of England. The colonial, or overseas dominions, were not, he pointed out, separate countries, and did not want to be. They were simply members of one great family.

Illustrating the necessity for cooperating and the steps which should be adopted, Mr. Foster said, he felt that "we should pool our issues, pool our resources, pool our intelligence, pool our experience, and pool every talent and grace we have, in order to make more successful the common issue in which we all believe and which we all wish to forward."

QUEENSLAND CHAIR OF AGRICULTURE IS AIM NOW FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — At the Queensland offices in London a meeting was convened by the agent-general for Queensland, Sir T. E. Robinson, to consider the desirability of establishing a chair of agriculture in connection with the University of Queensland.

The ex-premier of Queensland, the Hon. R. Philp, moved a resolution to the effect that, for the purpose of procuring the active assistance of Queenslanders and others interested in the subject, a committee should be formed. They did not, he said, know exactly how much the undertaking would cost, but he thought that if £10,000 was raised in the colony people interested on this side of the water would possibly provide the balance.

Not more than 600,000 acres of land are at present under cultivation in Queensland, although she could without difficulty cultivate 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres, if she had the people who know how to do it. These people, he was happy to say, were coming. Already their agriculturists knew something, but they desired greatly to know more, and wanted to get expert scientific advice. The attempt is being made to grow sugar with white labor in North Queensland, and in order that the test should be complete they require all the scientific knowledge they can get. If Queensland is going to be a successful country it must have a big agricultural population; provided with people with scientific knowledge, Australia will be the home of a great nation.

Lord Inchcape seconded the motion, supported by Dr. Hirschfeld, member of the Senate of the University of Queensland, Professor Shipley, master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and many other notable and prominent men from the various universities in the kingdom. The resolution was carried unanimously.

KING COMES CLOSE TO MEN OF MINES BY GOING DOWN IN PIT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — The King will have a new experience during his visit to Yorkshire, for he is to make a descent into a coal mine 350 yards deep. Both the King and Queen are desirous of making better acquaintance with the lives of the working people of England, under their working conditions. The stay in Yorkshire is, therefore, being kept entirely unofficial.

Every day visits will be paid to various Yorkshire towns where the works will be inspected. These include manufacturing of carpets and other textile industries as well as the making of glass, wire and rope.

One day will be devoted entirely to collieries. The Elsecar mine of the Silverwood colliery, which the King will descend, is on the property of Lord Fitz William whose guest he is to be during his stay in Yorkshire.

SIBERIA MAKING CHESHIRE CHEESES

(Special to the Monitor)
MOSCOW, Russia. — A dairy has been started at Biesk in Siberia for the manufacture of Cheshire cheeses under the supervision of an English expert. Such good results have been obtained that it is proposed to establish 20 large dairy farms with an annual output of some 16,000 tons. A consignment of 40 tons will shortly be sent to London by way of experiment.

SCHOOLS OF LONDON ARE GRANTED RIGHT TO CORPS OF CADETS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — The London education committee has decided to permit the enrolment in cadet companies of boys in the London schools. The idea governing this decision, which was submitted to the committee by the Imperial Cadet Association, is to encourage the boys to undergo a training which should have the effect, when they leave school, of causing many of them to join the territorial force.

The London county council has agreed to allow the school premises to be used as company headquarters and for training purposes, and the school organization as a means of intercommunication between schools, subject to certain conditions, to which the Cadet Association have agreed.

Corps have already been formed in connection with certain areas, and both teachers and scholars are said to be displaying considerable enthusiasm. Much is expected from the scheme as a means of recruiting for the territorial force, but whether the boys join the force or not, the habits of discipline and comradeship should exert an influence of considerable value and one which will benefit both the scholar and the state.

AVIATOR BEAUMONT IS WINNER

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS — The annual prize of £400 given by the Academie des Sports has been bestowed this year by Henry Deutscher de la Meurthe on the aviator Beaumont for his remarkable flights in 1911, consisting of the flight from Paris to Rome, the European circuit, and the British circuit.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — R. L. Borden, the Canadian premier, and the other members of the cabinet accompanying him were accorded an enthusiastic welcome on arrival in England.

Arriving in Bristol, Mr. Borden and his party were welcomed by the lord mayor of Bristol, the president of the Chamber of Commerce and others in the saloon on board the Royal George. At Paddington a large crowd witnessed the arrival of the ministers who were greeted by Lord Strathcona, high commissioner for Canada, the colonial secretary, Louis Harcourt, being represented by Mr. Earle.

George E. Foster, Canadian minister of commerce, who is also at present in this country, was the principal guest at a dinner given by the West India committee at the Savoy hotel. In the course of a speech, Mr. Foster referred to the history which led up to the agreement between Canada and the West Indies, and explained that the empire had been kept in mind all the time, adding that whenever advantage was given in the West Indies markets to Canadian products a similar preference was given to British products.

Touching upon the question of communication and transport, he declared that Canada was prepared to work together with the West India people and with a certain amount of sympathy from the mother country, to make the channels of transport between herself and the West Indies equal, if not superior, to those between the West Indies and the United States.

LORD HALDANE PRAISES KAISER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — At a dinner held recently at which the new German ambassador, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, was the chief guest, Lord Haldane spoke in very appreciative terms of the German Emperor. He characterized him as a true leader, a leader in spirit as well as in deed. He had guided them for nearly a century and had preserved unbroken peace. He knew no record of which a monarch had better cause to be proud. In every direction his activities had been remarkable. He had given his country a splendid fleet; he had preserved the tradition of a great army, and in the arts of peace he had been equally great.

YOUNG BUILDERS ERECT COTTAGE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — The youthful members of the London county council school of building, Brixton, have successfully accomplished a most practical piece of work. They were given specifications for the building of a cottage. They proceeded to get out drawings and then set to work to erect a cottage in the hall of the school. The structure now stands complete with chimneys and a roof of red tiles. The structure is a three roomed building.

SHADWELL MARKET TO BE SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — At the next meeting of the court of common council the sale of Shadwell market to the Mansion House King Edward Memorial committee will be recommended. The sum asked by the corporation is £70,000 and the sale is to be conditional on the memorial to King Edward taking the form of the laying out of a public park.

MONEY NEED OF CHINA CALLED HER PROBLEM

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG — It has been the fashion with many writers both in Europe and American journals to represent China as being in a state of anarchy and rushing headlong to national ruin. The provincial governors are represented as carving out kingdoms for themselves, and strife and brigandage are said to be destroying every vestige of trade and every hope of peaceful government.

Admittedly, in isolated cases, the conditions are far from satisfactory. Admittedly too, the government is having an anxious time. But the explanation is very apparent. The causes of most of China's troubles at present are due to her financial needs.

China, as the world knows, is badly in need of a large foreign loan, and the longer the delay in obtaining it the more precarious the position becomes. In illustration of this it is only necessary to point to what is happening in Canton.

The provincial paper money, although guaranteed by the government, does not inspire traders with confidence, and in the middle of June the notes showed a depreciation of 30 per cent. It does not call for any expert knowledge to realize how such conditions are hampering the trade of the country and prolonging the recovery from the effects of the revolution.

Much has been said about the guarantees proposed to be provided by China in respect of the Six Nation loan.

Proper guarantees are necessary in the interests of those advancing the money, and they are equally necessary in the interests of China itself. The people of China are beginning to see that foreign loans do not mean foreign domination, but that they spell progress and industrial development.

Those who are inclined to the belief that China is in a moribund condition have but little idea of the tremendous resources of the country. It is calculated that China's mines would annually yield in royalties and rents something like \$1,000,000,000 (Mex.) or even double that amount, which is about 20 times greater than the \$28,000,000 paid annually in Great Britain in rents and royalties for mines. That shows that China can put up satisfactory security. Facts like these deserve greater publicity so that proper opinions may be formed of the situation in China.

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING, China. — The appointment of Lu Cheng Hsiang, minister of foreign affairs, to the post of premier in the place of Tang Shao Yi has been endorsed by 74 votes against 10. The election of Lu Cheng Hsiang is considered as a sign of the extension of Yuan Shih Kai's influence. The need of a large loan for the establishment of proper administration becomes daily more obvious. The "national contributions" have proved much below the figure anticipated.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA HAS EMPIRE DAY

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus. — Empire day was fittingly observed in South Australia. In all the public schools special lessons relating to the affairs of the empire were substituted for the ordinary tasks, and at the city, suburban, and many of the country schools the children were entertained by a program suitable to the occasion and were also addressed by the head teachers or visitors.

The statue of Queen Victoria and also those of Colonel Light and John McDouall Stuart were decorated in honor of the day, and in the evening a number of army and navy veterans were entertained at dinner by the commonwealth government, and patriotic gatherings were held by several organizations.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — The London county council have now for consideration the plans of the new offices of the Australian commonwealth which are to be erected on the Aldwych site. The building will be of Portland stone and will follow the scheme outlined by Norman Shaw, R. A., when the Victorian government building was erected.

SHIP MODELS TO BE SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland. — Aug. 6 has been fixed as the date of the commemoration of the centenary of the launching of the first steam-driven passenger boat on the Clyde, the Comet. An interesting feature of the celebrations will be an exhibition of ship models from those of the year 1802 down to the Lusitania.

HISTORIC NASIK DIAMOND ON VIEW

(Special to the Monitor)
SIMLA, India. — The Nasik diamond, a stone which has a history of no little interest, has been exhibited lately in Simla by Messrs. Garrard & Co. The stone came into the possession of the East India Company in 1818, at the time of their conquest of the last independent Peshwa, Baji Rao, passing subsequently into the hands of the Marquess of Westminster, who wore it in the hilt of his sword when attending Queen Victoria's first drawing-room. It now weighs approximately 70 carats, and is a stone of remarkable purity and luster.

CROMWELL SOUGHT HONESTY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON — Among a number of autograph letters to be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's shortly is one from Oliver Cromwell written during the Civil war. The letter is addressed to Sir William Springle and is written from Cambridge. Cromwell says: "Be careful what captains of horse you choose; a few honest men are better than numbers. If you choose godly, honest men, honest men will follow. . . . I had rather have a plain russet-coated captain that knows what he fights for and that knows you call a gentleman and nothing else. I honor a gentleman that is so indeed."

AVIATOR IS GUEST OF KAISER ON BOARD THE HOHENZOLLERN

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany. — The Kaiser, as well as his brother who is a certificated pilot, has always fully appreciated the importance of aviation to Germany, and has recognized in it a new branch of industry.

During the recent flying week at Kiel his majesty invited Hellmuth Hirth, winner of the Berlin-Vienna flight and holder of several records, to luncheon on board the Hohenzollern, and conferred upon him and Lieutenant Schaeffer (the passenger in the Berlin-Vienna competition) a distinguished decoration.

The Kaiser conversed long with his guest upon aviation matters, proving himself very well acquainted with the subject. He expressed his great interest particularly in the motor industry, and said he was convinced that the energy and thoroughness of the German firms in their endeavors to construct an absolutely reliable aeroplane engine would be crowned with success.

His majesty declared that while other countries were superior at present to Germany as regards the quantity of their motors, the German machines were at least equal to those of any foreign make. The Kaiser left no doubt as to the warm interest he took in the solving of German aviation questions and said he would do all in his power to aid the purpose.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY INCREASES FOREIGN TRADE DURING YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRAS, India. — From the statistics of the sea-borne trade of the Madras presidency for the past financial year it appears that the aggregate foreign trade amounted to Rs. 360,000,000, as compared with Rs. 334,000,000 in the previous year. Imports of merchandise increased by over Rs. 10,000,000 and exports of Indian products by nearly Rs. 20,000,000, as compared with 1910-11.

Prices both of imports and exports seem, generally speaking, to have increased. Cotton manufactures form the largest item among the imports, amounting to more than 25 per cent of the total value; raw cotton, on the other hand, fell from Rs. 41,400,000 in 1910-11 to Rs. 30,000,000 in the year under review.

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THE HOME FORUM

AN IDYL OF THE BOSTONIAN FARMER

THAT three squashes raised in Idaho weighed together 500 pounds is the statement of a western visitor to Boston whose calm and lofty manner forbids one to suspect her of exaggeration. Reference to these treasures of the West stirred to reminiscence a gentleman whose farming experiments were confined to the suburbs of Boston. He asked her what processes were used to produce vegetables of this stupendous sort. He was told of the irrigation canals, of the huge steam cultivators, of the electric vans going home laden with the produce of the harvest.

"Ah," he said, "now I will tell you what we do here in eastern Massachusetts by mere force of intellect. Disdaining these adventitious aids to Georgian triumphs—the western lady here interrupted to say, 'I suppose you think we western folk don't know that George means a farmer?' but the Boston gentleman went on serenely—we proceed into the matutinal coolness, prepared to farm a little. How are we weaponed against the inertia of the soil, against the recalcitrancy of inanimate nature? Do we come with blare of the steam plow, with rattle of the thousand-tined automatic fork? Not at all. We go forth caparisoned with wisdom, armed with hope and a tin spoon. Eastern Massachusetts is the land of plain living. So is it of plain dealing and doing. Complexities of apparatus it disdains. A spoon, a simple old-fashioned long-handled spoon—ah, but a spoon rendered invincible through long association with the bean pot, that chalice of New England virtues—a spoon is our single and sufficient accoutrement.

"With the spoon we stir the soil, having chosen intuitively by the gift of your true horticulturist, the one spot in all the township which most rewards the seeker for squash. We dig a tiny pit, not a wheat pit nor a peach pit but such a pit as the ice-cream man diggeth in his rosy treasure when he satisfies the thirsty demands of the small boy. In this tiny pit, rounded nicely by the deft touch, we place a seed, careful not to head it toward China for one would not bicker over the indefatigable New England squash vine. When all the seeds are sown we pat the ground smooth above them with the back of the spoon, even as the urchin pateth mud pies. Where is the need of learning and electricity? The work is done. Weeding? Not at all. The Massachu-

setts farmer knows that the growth of a squash vine is in geometric ratio of increase to the progressive competition offered by the weeds. Let weeds and vines run a race. The rapid vine is sure to win.

"After weeks of waiting, consoled by anticipations of squash pie and also by broodings in Thoreau and Theocritus and other literary farmers, we repair again to the squash patch. But a patch on our squash crop was never afforded by western competition. Here are mammoth beauties, smoothly rounded, gracefully crook-necked, the perfection of a doubled lute or mandolin. Jonah's gourd was of the same family as the generous squash, but could afford nothing more charming in the way of shade and nothing half so summery bright as the golden beauties that here greet the gaze.

"The grass has grown tall," continues the rhapsodist, "I used to say eight feet tall, but as the statement was questioned I have conceded something to human incredulity and content myself with saying that it has grown tall. It has grown big, not so big as your wrist, but big. It has also grown thick. Undisturbed it has waxed valiant in the strife to outdo the squash vine. But nothing can quell a Massachusetts squash vine. It knows that the pie supply must never fail. And so we now

behold the triumphant squash vine borne aloft on the abounding grass, and from the mass hang delectable globules, creatures of greenness and sunshine and air that have never seen the ground. This is intensive farming in a nutshell—or one may say in the bowl of a spoon.

"I speak of actual experience, also of my only experience. Like Thoreau, I feel that having achieved perfection once it is needless to do the same thing again. But this, my only squash vine, bore fruit to the weight of 150 pounds. One specimen of this unprompted bounty of nature weighed 49 pounds, or if I must concede a margin, I will make it 47½."

In closing the Boston man reminded his visitor that a 47½-pound squash thus acquired is something to marvel at, as one considers the arduous machine tending of the mighty agrarians of the West. Asked how big his squash was he said, "Oh, say that it was three times as big as that"—indicating a dainty ribbioned affair that did service as a waste basket. The literary lady recalled the roomier destination of many a hopeful manuscript and assured the gentleman that his yarn would make a very good story indeed—showing how New England thrift can raise squash three times as big as a waste basket by the wise direction of a spoon.

INCREASE OUR FAITH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the father of the afflicted child whom Jesus' disciples could not heal brought him to the Master, he said in answer to his supplication for help: "If thou canst believe, all things are possible."

"And the father of the child cried out, and said with tears, Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." The reader of this episode is apt to sympathize with the anguish of this father, torn by his human fears and spiritual hopes, and this appreciation of the situation comes from his own identity with it. We would all gladly believe, were there any royal road to its compass, and though we tacitly condemn the Pharisees' and Sadducees' too crass clamor for a "sign," yet, secretly we too would like to see physical evidence of spiritual phenomena.

Throughout the Scriptures Jesus' insistence on faith or belief is made conditional to healing, and equally emphatic is his denunciation of the multitudes' clamor for a sign. "An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign, and there shall no sign be given to it, but the sign of the prophet Jonas." This last quotation substantiates a further one, marvelous in meaning but buried like all that Christ Jesus said and did from dull ears and unseeing eyes.

This persistent admonition "to believe" and the equally emphatic condemnation of the spectacular evidence of that which would apparently produce belief, would leave the reader in some confusion as to just how this faith could be compassed, except for the following passage in which the steps necessary to obtain faith are clearly defined:

"And the apostles said unto the Lord, Increase our faith." And Jesus said, "Which of you, having a servant plowing or feeding cattle, will say unto him, 'when he is come from the field, Go and sit down to meat?' And will not rather say unto him, 'Make ready where-with I may sup . . . and serve me . . . and afterward thou shalt eat.'"

Thus the requests of the apostles for faith is answered unequivocally for all men. Faith is not bestowed, it is earned. Serve me in obeying my commandments, and you will have faith. But most of us would like to eat and drink and serve ourselves first. "Serve me!" Jesus said, and afterwards thou shalt eat the fruits of that service in the spiritual attainment of faith. So too Jonah was obedient. He did that he was commanded to do, and reaped his reward.

The existence and operation of spirit-

ual law is not understood by the human mind, blinded by the inscrutability of its own phenomena. Hence the mission of the Christ who came that men might believe, not in him, but in the law which he personified and operated.

The human mind fully accepted the suffering condition of the boy. Christ defined its normality on the base of a spiritual law of love and justice, and most certainly destroyed it.

In "No and Yes" (p. 10), Mrs. Eddy writes, "To aver that disease is normal, a God-bestowed and stubborn reality, leaves you to work against that which is normal and a law of being." If the boy's condition had been a God-bestowed reality, Jesus could not have healed him. Spiritual law would not be law were it possible to set it aside. Law is immovable. Hence it was not the setting aside of spiritual law, but rather its enforcement which explains this and all miracles of the Christ. Mistaken human belief he set aside, and left this example of the separation of the wheat from the tares for all to follow.

To reach this understanding of spiritual law which heals and harmonizes, it is necessary to fulfill requisite conditions. Jesus has left us those conditions in no uncertainty, and every mortal knows them however leniently he

may temporize with his consciousness. What he does not know always is with what scientific certainty he loses by his disobedience. Let him once waken to the price he pays, and he will lay his foundation anew.

It has been illustrated that the law of gravitation may be intercepted by a hand holding an apple that would otherwise fall to the ground, and the illustration is relative to the entertainment of hatred, scorn, and all ungodlikeness, as equally obstructive to the operation of spiritual law. Spiritual law is love, and he who is in obedient conformity to that law will love his enemies, and bless them that curse him.

It is clear that one cannot resist and conform both at the same time. If one is in rapport with spiritual law, that law will operate, and the promises of the Master will be fulfilled. Christ conformed to spiritual law. He did always those things that pleased his Father, hence his transparency to spiritual law and his unmatched powers.

Let one study this spiritual law as taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, and live what he learns and he will not ask for a "sign" or pray for faith. He will have fulfilled the requirements and the fruits of that fulfillment are indisputably his. Having served, he will eat.

Religious Liberty

A CAREFUL examination of the American constitutions will disclose the fact that nothing is more fully set forth, or more plainly expressed, than the determination of their authors to preserve and perpetuate religious liberty and to guard against the slightest approach to the establishment of an inequality in the civil and political rights of citizens, which shall have for its basis only their differences of religious belief.—Thomas Cooley.

People of Pyrenees

The Basque people are worthy of a fame as enduring as their imperishable rock. We have the records of the Pyrenees for more than 2000 years, and the Basque people have always been the Basque people, says H. Belloc, the London writer in the Century.

The facts are these: They inhabit the fastnesses of the hills, and they have chosen for their pastures and their plowlands the very best valleys. They

neither advance nor recede; their boundaries are strict. . . . They cultivate the land by sticking into it a gigantic three-pronged hoe, at which they tear and snatch until the roots of the earth come up with it.

They actively play and perhaps invented the game of ball. They speak a language utterly different from any other language in France, or in Navarre, or in all Europe, for that matter, or in the whole world—a language quite unconnected with any others. They are exceedingly fond of wealth and they acquire it; in other nations the two things do not always go together. They are orderly beyond all other men. . . . They build their churches with three gables all side by side upon one spire.

They were the only people that could stand up to the soldiers of Charlemagne. They did something to the Romans. What it was we do not know, for the Romans, resembling in this the domestic cat, did not like to dwell upon a humiliation. But, anyhow, the Roman influence stops at the Basque boundary. They do not come into the Nine Peoples. There was, I think, no original bishopric among them. No Basque, I think, was conscript to the Roman armies; something happened.

Yet he, like a man, stands by his rudder. With the bark are sporting wind and water. Wind and water sport not with his bosom; On the fierce deep looks he as a master. . . . Trusting ever.

—Goethe (Bowring tr.).

"I can bring tears to the eyes of the audience." Theatrical Manager—Huh! We want somebody who can bring the audience.—Puck.

Music

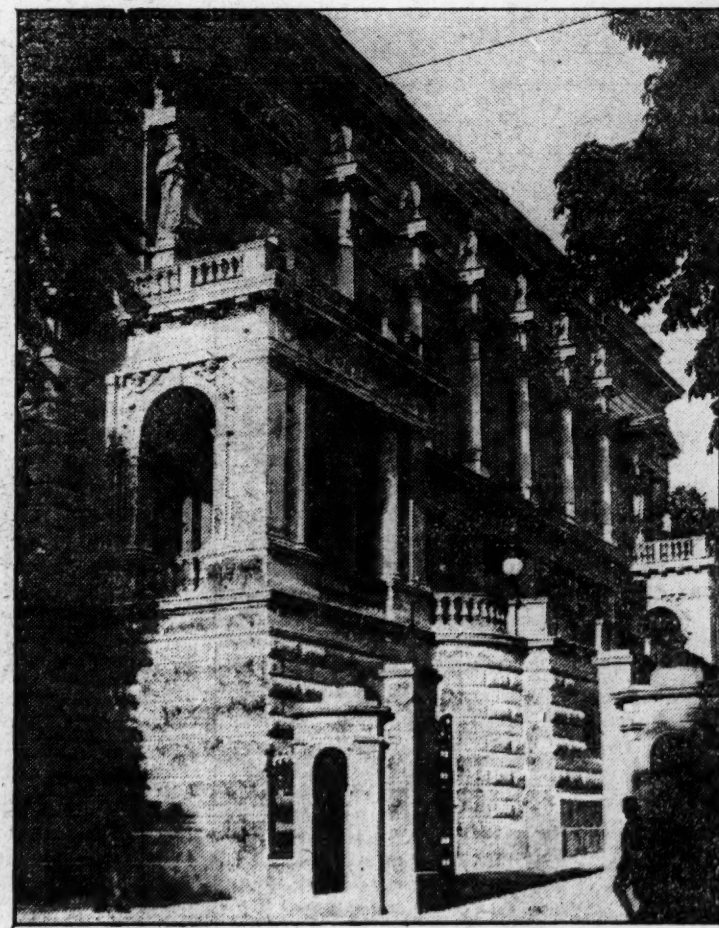
The sound of the rain
Which leaps down to the flower,
And dances again
In the rhythm of the shower—
The murmur that springs
From the growing of grass
Are the music of things.

These words are from one of the early poems of Edgar Allan Poe, and of them he says: "I met with this idea in an old English tale, which I am now unable to obtain, and quote from memory: 'The voice essence' and as it were spring-head and origin of all music is the verie pleassante sounde which the trees of the forest do make when they grove.'"

Dairy Farming for Women

At the recent annual meeting of the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural International Union, presided over by the Duchess of Newcastle in London, Mrs. Gardiner, speaking of dairy farming as a career for women, stated that it was in her opinion the means to the solution of the problem of agricultural depression. She maintained that as an employment for women few professions offered such scope, and although it needed capital, she knew that if carried out on the most up-to-date lines, it became undoubtedly a successful commercial undertaking.

BELGRADE'S ROYAL PALACE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

KING'S RESIDENCE SHOWS MODERN TREND IN SERBIA

ONCE the most besieged and battered fortress of that battleground of southern Europe, the Balkan peninsula, Belgrade has cleft from her past and stands a modern city boldly European. Neglected and crumbling into dust, . . . few mosques and minarets alone remind her of Turkey's domination, unless, perhaps, a glance at the citadel on the summit of the Avala heights evokes that page of Serbian history which records the bombardment of the capital by the guns of her own citadel.

To describe Belgrade is almost, as far as her civic life and buildings are concerned, to describe an accidental city. As the seat of government she has a Parliament House where the Skupstina holds its deliberations, a foreign office and a home office. The King's palace and the palace of the metropolitan of Serbia invest her with the combined dignity of a royal town and an ecclesiastical center. It was not idly

that Belgrade was called the Gateway of the Balkans. She commands the Danube at the confluence of that mighty waterway with the River Sava and controls the railway which links Vienna with Sophia and Constantinople. Belgrade has a fine export trade. She is in commercial relation with Vienna, Constantinople and Manchester. The Serbian government have shown a great appreciation of the importance of providing the country with a center of education, and for its size Belgrade has a great number of educational establishments.

Serbia's neighbor on the east, Roumania, has been styled the Belgium of southern Europe, and Belgrade might well aspire to some such comparison. As far as the east is from the west is the "Darol-i-Djihad" of the Turks—the home of wars for faith—and the cradle of today, the capital of King Peter I.

Royal Scholar

Writing of Margaret of Savoy as a wise and generous ruler, patron of art and letters, and able diplomat, some one says in the New York Sun that Francis I. found more pleasure in the companionship of his 14-year-old son's child wife, Catherine de Medici, than in that of his own daughter, Margaret; and the latter, in her turn, gave to the iron warrior, Constable, Montmorency, the love which her father took no pains to secure for himself. This second of Walter Pater's "three royal Margarets, three most praised pearls," was one of the most learned of the savants of the French renaissance. As a girl she learned Latin, Greek and Italian. Miss Stephens tells us that she took delight in reading Plutarch in the original with Amyot, the famous translator, and in discussing the Ethics of Aristotle with Baccio del Bene, a Florentine poet. Margaret was, in fact, the patron of literature of her brother's court, the protectress of La Brigade, a coterie of poets who represented the revolutionary spirit in French letters of that age. Henry II. concerned himself little with poets or their productions, and any preferences which these needy individuals received were due to the generosity and tactful intercession of the King's sister.

Oldest House in Missouri

Ste. Genevieve, Mo., is considered the cradle of western civilization. It was the home of Delassus, the first Governor of the Louisiana territory. It was unpleasant to the red men when Missouri was their home, and it is now considered the connecting link between the past and present so far as this state is concerned.

In this old French town there are many sites that are historic and more relics that are curious.

"Buldoe" is the name of the oldest house that stands in Ste. Genevieve. It was built in 1775, and made of logs. There was not a nail or a screw used in its construction. The logs that nestled its first flock when Missouri was on the frontier were bound together by wooden pins. Age has almost petrified them, and the initials that were carved in these green oak trunks more than a century ago are still legible.

A deep veranda, like those that wound around the French homes in St. Louis a few generations ago, skirts the building on all sides.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Dear beauty, still beyond the reach Of paint, or music or of speech.

—Bliss Carman.

PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICIANS

A REWARD of \$25,000 awaits the student of numbers who will prove a certain proposition proposed by the French mathematician Fermat about 250 years ago. This prize was offered about five years since, and is to remain open to all comers for a century. Prof. G. A. Miller, who is cited in the Literary Digest, says that such a large inducement may set all sorts of mediocre mathematicians to wasting their time. The proposition to be proved is that the sum of no two powers except squares is itself a power of the same degree. Sums of squares are often squares; for instance, the square of 3 is 9 and that of 4 is 16. Add 16 and 9 and you have 25, which is the square of 5. But this has never been found to be true for cubes or fourth powers, or any powers above 2, and Fermat asserted that no such cases would or could ever be found. He proved it, too; at least he said he had done so; but his proof is lost and no one has ever recovered it or discovered another, although partial proofs have been found for definite powers, for instance, for those that are multiples of

3, 4, 5 and of certain prime numbers. Some of the world's greatest mathematicians have been working on this problem for centuries, although it is a question of pure arithmetic and its truth or falsity makes no practical difference to any one.

Spanish Onions

Spain is famous for its onions and garlic. The annual production of the former is 10,139,300 bushels and of the latter 1,839,574 bushels. Over 3000 bushels of saffron are produced.

The province where the Spanish onion is grown most abundantly is Valencia, in which 8266 acres are planted with this vegetable, and the annual crop amounts to 3,200,971 bushels. The province of Zamora leads in output of garlic, the crop amounting to 255,397 bushels. Saffron is cultivated principally in the province of Albacete, where 10,749 acres are under cultivation.—Consular Report.

Mankind's Benefactors

HERE am I, Lord, to do Thy will. When man attains this height, he no longer belongs to a sect, he belongs to humanity; he is like those wonders of nature which the hazard of circumstance has placed in the land of this people or of that, but which belong to all the world. After all, they belong to no individual; say, rather, they are the common and inalienable inheritance of all mankind. Homer, Shakespeare, Dante, Goethe, Michael Angelo, Rembrandt, belong to us all, and so do the ruins of Athens and of Rome. In other words, they belong to him who loves them most and understands them best.—Paul Sabatier (translated for the Monitor).

Thoreau Illustrated

Some years ago a publishing house was preparing to issue a new edition of the writings of Thoreau, writes Charles S. Olcott in Art and Progress. The head of the house and a member of his staff were in consultation about the method of illustration. It was agreed that the pictures must be true to nature, but how to get them was the problem. Artists who do book illustrating could not be expected to go into the woods and make pictures which would in any way assist the text to royal nature as Thoreau saw it. Photographs would be admirable, but where was the professional photographer to be found who would undertake to go into Thoreau's country in sunshine and rain, in summer and winter, to catch all the phases of nature which Thoreau recorded in his "Journal"? While the men pondered, a caller sat in the outer office with a large portfolio under his arm. Five years before he had read Thoreau's "Journal," and had taken up his residence in Concord that he might visit the scenes there described. In all seasons and all kinds of weather he had wandered through the woods and over the fields with his camera; passionately fond of nature, he was no less devoted to art. To him, photography was a pastime—it was not his profession. For the pure love of nature and of art, and with no thought of pecuniary gain, he had accomplished the very feat which the two business men had thought so difficult, and by a curious coincidence he appeared at the office to exhibit the result of his work at the precise moment when its desirability was being discussed.

The first dawning of real discipline comes through work.—Mme. Montessori.

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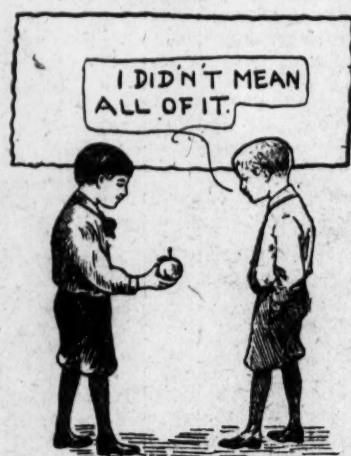
Justice

A youth going on a journey entrusted 100 dinars to a man who was his elder. When he came back the man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was brought before the cad.

"Where were you, young man, when you delivered this money?" "Under a tree," said the judge. "Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither, and the tree will obey you when you show it my seal."

The young man went in wonder. After he had been gone some time the cad said to the other man, "He is long—do you think he has got there yet?" "No," said the man; "it is at some distance; he has not got there yet." "How knowest thou," cried the cad, "where that tree is?" The youth returned and said the tree would not come. "He has been here, young man, and given his evidence; the money is thine."—From the scriptural, in "Armenia."

Picture Puzzle



What kind of dwelling?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Brussels.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 17, 1912

Up-to-Date Trusts

THE STATE, through its courts, has few duties as fundamentally sacred and as nearly primary as the enforcement of the obligations of trustees to abide by the terms of the trust which they have accepted. Were this duty evaded, were trustees left free to read into their fiduciary acts their own opinions or desires or the will or mood of society, it would not be long before chaos followed order in the realm where wealth is now carefully distributed to recipients of incomes from estates and "foundations." Nor is this all. Were it to become apparent that society, through its courts, was to deal loosely with properties left in trust and not execute with scrupulous care the requests of donors, there would soon follow a marked decline in that generous use of surplus wealth for religious, educational and philanthropic ends that now is one of the chief characteristics of contemporary civilization.

So much for one aspect of the problem. But there is another. A donor may be too specific and contemporaneous in his definition of the uses to which income from his gift must forever be put. He cannot possibly foresee all the changes of social structure, intellectual horizon and spiritual need that the generations and centuries will bring. What he designs to be set apart in giving life and liberty, may, if managed literally, become a servant of precisely opposite ends. In short, the grip of the hand that is gone often converts the beneficent bequest into a social menace, if not relaxed by wise exercise of judicial power. Wise are those donors of trust funds and creators of long-continuing administrative philanthropic agencies who are content to define their purposes broadly, leaving to trustees the interpretation of the temporary letter of the bequest in the light of the abiding spirit of it.

Happily, legal precedent exists for judicial re-interpretation of trusts as successive generations come and go, and in this way adjustment is made which makes for ultimate good. This homily is proposed by the effort that Harvard University is making now to readjust use of wealth given it by one Bussey for instruction in connection with agriculture and horticulture. The commonwealth of Massachusetts as a matter of form is plaintiff in a suit that will determine judicially whether the university corporation may sell lands set apart by the donor for specific uses, and use the money to further his broad aims, but in ways he could not possibly have foreseen.

Alluring Pursuit of Artificial Rubber

THE DATE given to the alleged original discovery in London of a successful, but too costly, substitute for rubber—some twenty years ago—corresponds nicely with the period in which the demand for a more plentiful and cheaper supply of pneumatic tire material first became worldwide. From the introduction of the safety bicycle down to the present day, thousands have been constantly engaged in devising plans whereby the rubber supply might be increased by natural processes or by artificial means. Countless young rubber trees have been planted in the tropics of both hemispheres. There have been almost innumerable rubber "promotions." The forests of Africa, Asia and South America have been explored and exploited to the same end. But the hope of the many has clung with tenacity to the idea that a substitute for rubber could and would be discovered. In connection with the announcement that this has actually been accomplished, the other announcement, that the principle of artificial rubber was found about twenty years ago, is made.

All such announcements, of course, must be received with considerable reserve, although it does not follow that this one should be hailed with incredulity. There seems to be no reason why a substitute for rubber should not be found; there is every reason why it should be. Discovery has always stepped upon the heels of need, which is only another way of saying that necessity is the mother of invention. Just as there is a place in the world of progress for artificial rubber that place will probably be filled. It may be filled already, and if it is, the thousands who have given their genius, their energies and their time to the alluring pursuit of that which fills it, through at least a score of years, will stand justified.

The story is that the basic material of the artificial rubber now being produced in London is maize, or Indian corn. Unlike the reputed substitute of twenty years ago, it will be a cheap article, it is said, costing not more than 60 cents a pound to the ultimate consumer. That this, if true, will work wonders in cheapening some of the things now beyond the reach of the plain people, must be clear to all. It was the hope of accomplishing something bordering upon an industrial revolution that impelled the search for the rubber substitute, that led to tests of practically every fibrous plant and root, of almost every possible combination of gums. If the London inventor, Prof. W. H. Perkin, F. R. S., has achieved all that is claimed for him, and the claims are set forth in a manner that seems to satisfy the very scrupulous members of the London Society of Chemical Industry, then it may be said that one of the most enticing dreams of this age has been realized.

There is a hint of the probability of the rubber trust getting possession of the secret and holding it, but if the rubber trust should get control of the secret, the probabilities are that it would see a way of making more money by producing cheap than by selling dear rubber. It is sometimes the way of trusts to increase their trade and their profits by cheapening their output. For the present those who think they can see tires brought within the reach of the humblest must await developments patiently.

THE province of Saskatchewan has reaffirmed its belief in reciprocity by a vote of about four to one. But the province of Saskatchewan must wait for an open American market until Canadian opinion undergoes a general change on the subject of reciprocity.

THE time may come when to be a candidate for elector will be such a conspicuous honor that people of a retiring disposition will long hesitate before permitting their names to be used.

Conscription in Colombia

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 17, 1912

Up-to-Date Trusts

THE STATE, through its courts, has few duties as fundamentally sacred and as nearly primary as the enforcement of the obligations of trustees to abide by the terms of the trust which they have accepted. Were this duty evaded, were trustees left free to read into their fiduciary acts their own opinions or desires or the will or mood of society, it would not be long before chaos followed order in the realm where wealth is now carefully distributed to recipients of incomes from estates and "foundations." Nor is this all. Were it to become apparent that society, through its courts, was to deal loosely with properties left in trust and not execute with scrupulous care the requests of donors, there would soon follow a marked decline in that generous use of surplus wealth for religious, educational and philanthropic ends that now is one of the chief characteristics of contemporary civilization.

So much for one aspect of the problem. But there is another. A donor may be too specific and contemporaneous in his definition of the uses to which income from his gift must forever be put. He cannot possibly foresee all the changes of social structure, intellectual horizon and spiritual need that the generations and centuries will bring. What he designs to be set apart in giving life and liberty, may, if managed literally, become a servant of precisely opposite ends. In short, the grip of the hand that is gone often converts the beneficent bequest into a social menace, if not relaxed by wise exercise of judicial power. Wise are those donors of trust funds and creators of long-continuing administrative philanthropic agencies who are content to define their purposes broadly, leaving to trustees the interpretation of the temporary letter of the bequest in the light of the abiding spirit of it.

Happily, legal precedent exists for judicial re-interpretation of trusts as successive generations come and go, and in this way adjustment is made which makes for ultimate good. This homily is proposed by the effort that Harvard University is making now to readjust use of wealth given it by one Bussey for instruction in connection with agriculture and horticulture. The commonwealth of Massachusetts as a matter of form is plaintiff in a suit that will determine judicially whether the university corporation may sell lands set apart by the donor for specific uses, and use the money to further his broad aims, but in ways he could not possibly have foreseen.

Alluring Pursuit of Artificial Rubber

THE DATE given to the alleged original discovery in London of a successful, but too costly, substitute for rubber—some twenty years ago—corresponds nicely with the period in which the demand for a more plentiful and cheaper supply of pneumatic tire material first became worldwide. From the introduction of the safety bicycle down to the present day, thousands have been constantly engaged in devising plans whereby the rubber supply might be increased by natural processes or by artificial means. Countless young rubber trees have been planted in the tropics of both hemispheres. There have been almost innumerable rubber "promotions." The forests of Africa, Asia and South America have been explored and exploited to the same end. But the hope of the many has clung with tenacity to the idea that a substitute for rubber could and would be discovered. In connection with the announcement that this has actually been accomplished, the other announcement, that the principle of artificial rubber was found about twenty years ago, is made.

All such announcements, of course, must be received with considerable reserve, although it does not follow that this one should be hailed with incredulity. There seems to be no reason why a substitute for rubber should not be found; there is every reason why it should be. Discovery has always stepped upon the heels of need, which is only another way of saying that necessity is the mother of invention. Just as there is a place in the world of progress for artificial rubber that place will probably be filled. It may be filled already, and if it is, the thousands who have given their genius, their energies and their time to the alluring pursuit of that which fills it, through at least a score of years, will stand justified.

The story is that the basic material of the artificial rubber now being produced in London is maize, or Indian corn. Unlike the reputed substitute of twenty years ago, it will be a cheap article, it is said, costing not more than 60 cents a pound to the ultimate consumer. That this, if true, will work wonders in cheapening some of the things now beyond the reach of the plain people, must be clear to all. It was the hope of accomplishing something bordering upon an industrial revolution that impelled the search for the rubber substitute, that led to tests of practically every fibrous plant and root, of almost every possible combination of gums. If the London inventor, Prof. W. H. Perkin, F. R. S., has achieved all that is claimed for him, and the claims are set forth in a manner that seems to satisfy the very scrupulous members of the London Society of Chemical Industry, then it may be said that one of the most enticing dreams of this age has been realized.

There is a hint of the probability of the rubber trust getting possession of the secret and holding it, but if the rubber trust should get control of the secret, the probabilities are that it would see a way of making more money by producing cheap than by selling dear rubber. It is sometimes the way of trusts to increase their trade and their profits by cheapening their output. For the present those who think they can see tires brought within the reach of the humblest must await developments patiently.

The province of Saskatchewan has reaffirmed its belief in reciprocity by a vote of about four to one. But the province of Saskatchewan must wait for an open American market until Canadian opinion undergoes a general change on the subject of reciprocity.

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